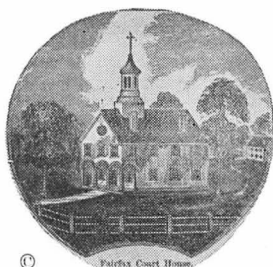


Historical Society
of
Fairfax County, Virginia, Inc.

Vol. 11-1971



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Wright's Court House

1862

The Historical Society
of
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Volume 11 1970-1971

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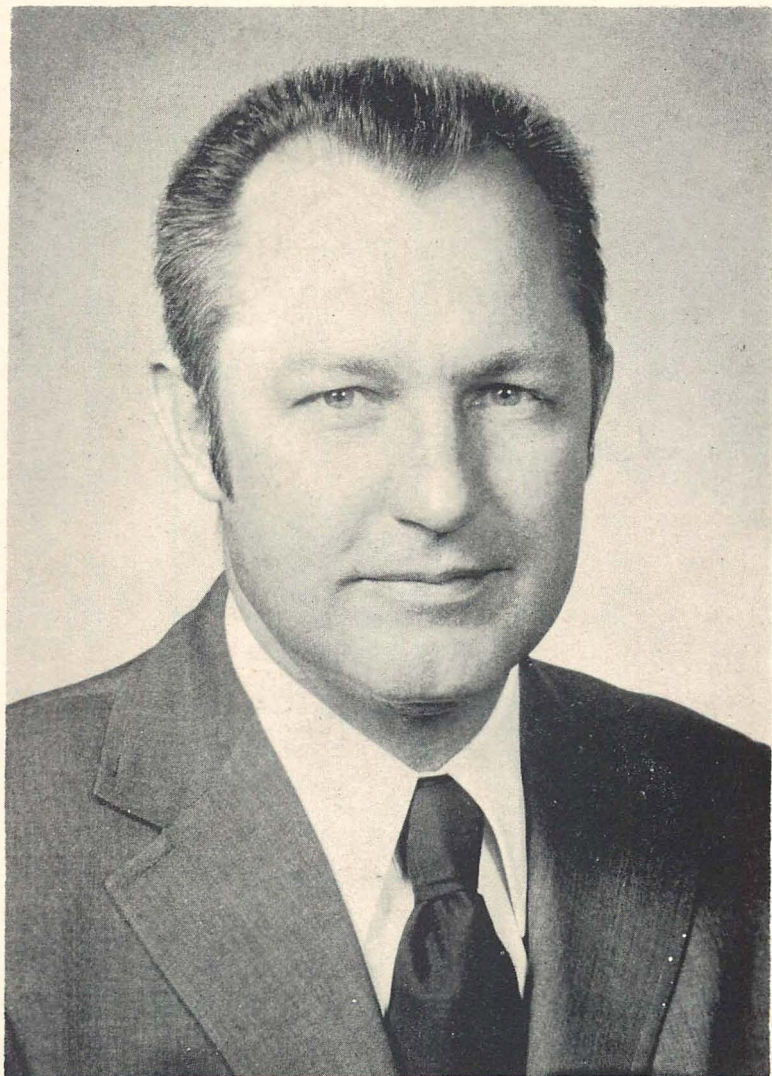
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GEORGE TURBERVILLE'S GRANT ON THE POTOMAC

Two Hundred and Fifty Year History of "Woodberry Hill" 1724-1970

BY
TRUDIE SUNDBERG*
AND
JOHN K. GOTT†

Lees . . . Carters . . . McCartys . . . whenever historians write and speak about Fairfax County, they always include these names as distinguished early settlers. Another name that deserves to be included in this eminent company is Turberville. George, John and Troilus Lewin Turberville all were important landholders in Fairfax County.

GEORGE TURBERVILLE

Records show that Thomas Sixth Lord Fairfax, Baron of Cameron, and Proprietor of the Northern Neck, granted 3,402 acres on the Potomac River to George Turberville in 1724. The tract was then located in Stafford County, later Prince William and finally in Fairfax County when it was formed out of Prince William in 1742. "Woodberry Hill" was the name given to the grant from Robert Carter of Lancaster County, agent for "The Right Hon:ble Lord Fairfax," dated 14 September 1724.¹

George Turberville's tract ". . . situate lying and being in the County of Stafford on and Between the Branches of Pimit's run and Scots Run," was bounded by Col. Thomas Lee's land on the east with Dead Run as the boundary. The western boundary was Scott's Run and the Potomac River on the north. The southern boundary was just about where Old Chain Bridge Road goes past Lewinsville Presbyterian Church and extended to Pimmit Run in sections.

George became prominent in colonial affairs and served for more than twenty years as Clerk of the Court of Westmoreland County. During his lifetime George Turberville amassed a fortune and has been listed as one of the one hundred wealthiest planters in the Colony of Virginia. His first wife was

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¹ *Northern Neck Grants*, Book A, 1722-1726, No. 66 (p. 131). (Richmond, Virginia State Library, Archives Division, MSS.)

Frances Ashton, his second wife was Lettice Fitzhugh, and his third Martha Lee. There were three children by the third marriage: Lettice, who married Gowry Waugh; John of "Hickory Hill," (1737-1799) and George of "Pecaton," (1742-1793).

When George Turberville, Sr. died in 1742, before his son George's birth, he left "Woodberry Hill" in Fairfax County and "Hickory Hill" in Westmoreland County to his son, Major John Turberville.



Courtesy of Mrs. Richard Ball, Woodstock, Vermont.

JOHN TURBERVILLE
1737-1799

*Inherited "Woodberry" from his father, George, in 1742.
Founder of Turberville (Lewinsville)*

Educated at the College of William and Mary, John Turberville seemed to have inherited his father's business acumen and abounding energy. John was busy most of his 62 years overseeing his land holdings and managing various business ventures. In the diary of Colonel Landon Carter of Sabine Hall,² John Turberville is described: "Westmoreland Co. justice of the peace, planter, and small merchant. Among other activities he operated a mill in Westmoreland Co. Married twice, first to his cousin Martha Corbin, who bore him ten children, and then to Ann Ballentine, widow." The Turbervilles of "Hickory Hill" were also socially prominent. They were frequent visitors in the home of Councillor Robert Carter of "Nomini Hall," and regular visitors of the Washingtons at "Bushfield," the Lees at "Chantilly" and "Stratford."³ Dr. D. S. Freeman, in his biography of George Washington, states that "... the lines of the Tubervilles (sic) were so intertwined with those of Lees, Corbins, Tayloes and Fitzhughs that few understood the precise degree of kinship among them."⁴

John Turberville seems to have parted with only one tract of his inheritance during his lifetime, that to his son Charles Lee Corbin Turberville. The deed, dated 12 November 1796, granted to him 400 acres on the Potomac River, "Beginning at the Corner of Kidwell's fence . . . South . . . to Strike the fence of my Plantation whereon Billy Jones is Overseer about One hundred yards to the right of my Gate that leads to my said Plantation thence as the fence goes to Dead Run . . . to Kidwell's and Harriss Corner . . ."⁵ The will of Charles L. C. Turberville, dated 4 February 1798, proved 21 September 1801, is recorded in Fairfax County. The estate was divided into three equal parts, viz: Mrs. Lettice Corbin Jones, Martha Corbin Turberville and Troilus Lewin Turberville. The sisters were to have their portions for life, then to revert to T. L. Turberville.

The town of Turberville "twenty acres of land, the property of John Turberville, lying near the Little Falls, in the county of Fairfax," was authorized by the General Assembly on 31 December 1798. The act recites the terms and conditions for putting the act into effect and even the size of houses to be built. Although the town did not emerge as "Turberville," it did become the cross-roads community of Lewinsville.⁶

Dating his will 21 March 1799 with codicil, he left the following estate:⁷

To his daughter Martha Corbin Turberville—"land in Loudon (sic) now Fairfax that lays on the one road next to Carters and Fairfaxs lands called *pophaws* with the lands Benjamin Cockrell, Edward Washington and George

² Geene, Jack P., ed.: *The Diary of Colonel Landon Carter of Sabine Hall, 1752-1778*. (Charlottesville, 1965). Vol. II, p. 779.

³ Fithian, Philip Vickers: *Journal and Letters of . . .* Ed. by Hunter D. Farish (Charlottesville, 1968) and Morton, Louis: *Robert Carter of Nomini Hall*. (Charlottesville, 1964) p. 210.

⁴ Feeman, Douglas S.: *George Washington*. (N.Y., Scribners, 1949) Vol. I, p. 526, and Lee, Cazenove G., Jr.: *Lee Chronicle*. (N. Y., 1957), pp. 208-210.

⁵ Fairfax County Deed Books, Liber Z-1, pp. 548-549.

⁶ Shepherd, Samuel: *The Statutes at Large of Virginia, . . . Being a Continuation of Hening*. Vol. II (Richmond, 1835), pp. 177-178.

⁷ Westmoreland County Wills, Vol. XX.

Wheeley has leases for lives for the whole amounting to about one thousand acres . . ."

To "my dearest and best of wives" one third party of his lands and slaves in Loudoun and Fairfax.

To his son Troilus Lewin Turberville his eighty gallon still (which might have been an unwise decision) and all the smith tools in Fairfax County. Also, to Troilus he gave "all the lands I hold in Fairfax on Scotts Run and adjoining to General Lees, Scotts, Carters and Hunters lands, quantity upwards of three thousand acres . . ."

To his "dearest wife" the house "at Woodberry well repaired and made comfortable for her with such out houses as shall be needfull."

TROILUS LEWIN TURBERVILLE

Strangely enough, Troilus never really became the possessor of the coveted property known as "Woodberry." When his father died, Troilus was 19 years of age and the executor maintained the property and never turned it over to the young man. (It is not known whether the executor also maintained the Eighty Gallon Still). Meanwhile, Troilus did not have his father's or grandfather's business ability but rather a knack for running up bills and debts. Perhaps he anticipated a great inheritance from the sale of some Woodberry land and assumed that would pay for his more immediate needs and luxuries. Four years later at the age of 23 Troilus Lewin died.

Creditors in Westmoreland County did not waste any time with mourning or other courtesies and were soon banging on the doors of his relatives and heirs. When this did not produce the expected results, they brought suit against the heirs for payment of Troilus's debts. However, the Westmoreland County Courts ruled that since his creditors had made these accounts with a minor, his heirs were exonerated. (Chalk up a temporary victory for the Turbervilles). With this decision made, the Court awarded a division of Woodberry to Troilus's two sisters, Martha Corbin Turberville Ball, wife of Dr. Mottrom Ball, and Lettice Corbin Turberville Jones, wife of Major Catesby Jones of Westmoreland.

SHARON

Mrs. Lettice Jones' property lay between Dead Run and a point near the present crossing of Ball's Hill Road and Georgetown Pike. On the north it was bounded by the Potomac and on the south by Pimmit Run. In 1812 Mrs. Jones died and her portion of "Woodberry," now known as "Sharon," was divided among her heirs: Miss Elizabeth Lee Jones, Commodore Thomas ap. Catesby Jones and Major Roger Jones.

Miss Elizabeth Lee Jones inherited 140 acres from her mother which lay along Georgetown Pike. According to a plat made in 1817 (before the division was made invalid by the decree of the Superior Court) the land was near Dead Run.

Before the nullification of the first division of the property, Miss Elizabeth L. Jones died (1822) and according to her will, dated 16 April 1822, she devised four acres to be laid off from her 140 acres "as a site for a church and Church yard . . . to be improved and dedicated to the uses and purposes of divine Worship in such manner and subject to such rules and Regulations as shall or may from time to time be prescribed by the Rev'd William Maffitt . . . (and others) . . . and I do further devise that if at any time hereafter, the Presbyterian Church or any minister or congregation of the same shall be made Capable by the laws of Virginia to take and hold lands, in perpetual succession for religious purposes then that the said four acres be conveyed to such Church, minister or Congregation in perpetual succession." This bequest never materialized as the land reverted to the estate of Lettice Turberville Jones, dec'd. and was sold at auction at the same time the entire estate was sold to pay the creditors of Troilus Lewin Turberville. The property was purchased by Commodore Thomas ap. Catesby Jones. It is interesting to note that Elizabeth Lee Jones was living on the property prior to her death, which means that she was the probable builder of "Sharon," not her brother who inherited it from her.

In 1849 the heirs of Dr. Mottrom Ball deeded 2½ acres to the Presbyterian Church, which became the Lewinsville Presbyterian Church, apparently the same congregation the Rev. William Maffitt had organized during his lifetime.

Meanwhile back in Westmoreland County—creditors of Troilus Lewin were not going to allow the decision of the county court to stand uncontested, which would have deprived them of their payment of T. L. Turberville's debts being paid in full. The case next appears in Fredericksburg District Superior Court as "Milton vs. Beale and Others." Once again the creditors recite the debts incurred by the late Mr. Turberville and ask the court to decree that his inheritors in Fairfax County, now in possession of his land, pay his debts.

On 19 May 1830 the Superior Court ruled that the Woodberry Tract, including the original home where Dr. and Mrs. Mottrom Ball lived and the land held by Mrs. Jones' heirs, should be sold at public auction in order to pay for the indebtedness. At the auction held at Fairfax Court House, only the Joneses and Balls bid on their properties for the exact amount of the debts. Although reluctant to honor the claims of the creditors and accept the decision of the Superior Court, they paid the debts and kept the property.

This ended the journey through the courts of the inheritance of the ill-fated Troilus Lewin Turberville, some 5,121 acres in Fairfax County and a smaller tract in what became Alexandria County, District of Columbia.

WOODBERRY FIGURES IN TWO WARS

(A Refuge during 1812; Shambles in 1862)

Dr. and Mrs. Mottrom Ball

(Martha Corbin Turberville Ball, 1778-1865)

The genealogy of "Woodberry" continues—"Woodberry," the land that would someday make United Press International news when it became a battle-

ground for conservationists versus land developers at Burling Tract, the land which would eventually be the home of three schools, two churches, a popular inn, stylish town houses and large subdivisions in its 250 years of history.

At the sale of the estate of Troilus Lewin Turberville, by decree of the Superior Court of Chancery for Fredericksburg District on 18 October 1830, Dr. Mottrom Ball became the purchaser of 1,503 acres. This was the same tract which had been assigned to his wife, Martha Corbin (Turberville) Ball in the division of the estate of her brother in 1816. Regarding land investment, appreciation, inflation and comparative economics, records show that Dr. Ball paid a total of \$1,853.55 $\frac{2}{3}$ (i.e. 55 & $\frac{2}{3}$ cents) for the acreage, or about \$1.24 per acre. A portion of this same tract, 336 acres known as the Burling Tract, sold for \$3,600,000; more than \$10,000 per acre.

Martha Turberville and Dr. Mottrom Ball were married on 25 January 1800. Dr. Ball, son of Spencer M. Ball of "Coan," Northumberland County, Virginia, was born in 1767 and died at "Woodberry," Fairfax County, on 23 August 1842. He was educated at the Universities of Glasgow and Edinburgh, respectively, and was graduated with the degree of Doctor of Medicine from the University of Glasgow. Dr. Ball returned to Northumberland County where he began the practice of his profession and in 1814, his property being destroyed by the British, he left Northumberland County and moved to Fairfax County. According to Horace E. Hayden, who wrote *Virginia Genealogies*, Dr. Ball was a fine doctor, a good Christian and a man well loved by patients, relatives and friends. For years he was a lay delegate to the Council of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Virginia and was known for his kindness and charity.

Mrs. Ball survived her husband 23 years and continued to live at "Woodberry," probably in the same house mentioned in her father's will of 1799. The family left "Woodberry" at the outbreak of the Civil War and Mrs. Ball never returned home. The site of the house was near the present James F. Cooper Intermediate School. Mrs. Ball's daughter-in-law, Dorothy (McCabe) Ball, widow of Mr. W. Waring Ball, built the second house on the site of the original which was demolished by Federal troops. This house is now owned by Mr. C. C. Swink (1971).

Within a period of 50 years from 1812 to 1862 members of the Ball family suffered from the shock of two devastating experiences. During both the War of 1812 and the Civil War the Balls were forced to leave their homes, flee for their lives and return only to find their homes destroyed by the enemy. In William Selwyn Ball's "Reminiscences of an Old Rebel,"⁸ Mr. Ball, grandson of Mrs. Mottrom Ball, recounts how his ancestors hurriedly left their home in the Northern Neck when the British entered Chesapeake Bay. An uncle of Mrs. Ball's, George Turberville, of Pecatone, mentioned earlier, had the following experience from the hands of the British during the Revolutionary War: "The enemy sent three armed boats yesterday morning to the house of Mr. George Turberville on Potomack (sic), (Westmoreland County) carried off three

⁸ Ball, William Selwyn: *Reminiscences of an Old Rebel*. (Unpublished MS.) Virginia Historical Society.



Photo by Kari Schnyer

Site of Woodberry—home of Dr. Mottrom Ball—McLean, Va. Built after the Civil War by Mrs. Wm. Waring Ball on the site of the former home, 1001 Ball's Hill Road. Owned by C. C. Swink.

Negroes, his plate and stripped the house of everything they could lay their hands on, even the rings from Mrs. Turberville's fingers."⁹

Mr. Ball remembers that in the flight from the Northern Neck his family brought little of their movable property except the slaves, which he estimates at 137. His sister, Rebecca, had a list of them which gave their names, qualifications and money value of each individual. For instance: "John, a carpenter, exceptionally handy at all work, \$500; Flora, a splendid cook, \$250; Hannah, fine house-servant, \$200; Betsy, of no value, has fits . . ." All of this William "Selly" Ball learned in talks with his grandmother and others in his youth. From those talks his impression was that his family expected to return home to the Northern Neck as soon as the enemy left, but when the house and everything had been destroyed or stolen and when they found the Potomac area so beautiful, they decided to anchor at "Woodberry," . . . "A splendid property heavily timbered with a long frontage on the Potomac River."

"Here lived Grandma," said Mr. Ball, "until run off by the Yankees in 1861." Mr. Ball remembers that upon the fall of Alexandria everyone was terribly excited and distraught. Mr. Judkins and Dr. Addison Fox hastened to "Woodberry" to get the family away. "It was much safer, they thought, in Fairfax," but he speculated, "that perhaps if the families had stayed in their homes the houses might not have been burned." In the meantime his Uncle William Dulany had brought the "Oak Mount" Dulany family to the Court House, from Falls Church, and sent "Selly" (as William Selwyn Ball was known) to invite the "Woodberry" family to come. On reaching Lewinsville, Selly spied George McCabe, his Aunt Dolly's brother, on the porch and rode up to get news of the family. To quote Selly, "George was pretty full, and all I could get out of him was that 'The Assyrian came down like a wolf on the fold,' so I hurried to "Woodbury."

"Neverly can I forget my feelings on reaching that dear home," continued Mr. Ball, "always so full of life, and now as silent as the grave. The servants were all huddled together out in the kitchen, moaning and softly crying, 'They's all gone, they's all gone.' The family had left early that morning, going up the Old Georgetown Turnpike, but with no particular destination in mind."

After the War was over the Ball family returned to "Woodberry" to find desolation. Mr. Ball was present at the surrender in Appomattox and gives a very vivid description of his trip home to Fairfax County. He concludes this portion of his "Reminiscenses" with the following description: "and now I had reached my destination, "Woodbury!"¹⁰ And what a change had been wrought in those four years. "Not a vestige of anything that we had left, not even one tree remained; the buildings had not been burned, but pulled down for the material in them. In about a ten-acre square surrounding where the buildings had been, there were now a fort and signal station to keep an eye on Mosby, and in touch with Washington. Heavy breastworks had been

⁹ *The Virginia Gazette*. (Williamsburg, Va.), 27 September 1780.

¹⁰ Mr. Ball used this spelling (Woodbury) however, George Turberville in 1742 called his plantation "Woodberry Hill," which was shortened to "Woodberry," in later deeds and wills.

thrown around this ten-acre square with a deep ditch in front, with a Block House at each corner, built of heavy hewn logs set on end. Inside the enclosure were the officers' and men's quarters, built of small pine logs, and these were left by a kind government when the fort was abandoned. In these Aunt Dolly and her children were now forlornly settled."

An item of particular historic and human interest is the mention in Selly's story of Mr. W. W. Corcoran, philanthropist and art patron, giving Mrs. Waring Ball (Aunt Dolly) \$1,000 for the purpose of building a new home.

Before the Ball home at "Woodberry" was destroyed, a division of Dr. Mottrom Ball's estate was made in October, 1850. The heirs, Spencer M. Ball, W. W. Ball, Lucy W. Ball and the widow, Mrs. Martha C. Ball, covenanted to abide by the division made by the three commissioners.

The land seems to have remained about the same, however, until after Mrs. Ball's death and even for sometime after that. Sometime in the 1870's the heirs of Mrs. Martha Ball instituted a suit in chancery for the division of the estate again. Unfortunately, the papers of the suit cannot be located in the chancery papers of Fairfax. There is a plat of the division on record in the deed books and a list of the lots allotted to each heir.¹¹

Reference to the above mentioned division of Mrs. Ball's estate reveals that Lot No. 1, with the house built after the Civil War by Mrs. W. Waring Ball, was allotted to her son, Lewin T. Ball. The lots adjacent to it: Nos. 2, 3, and 4, were allotted to Charles T. Ball, W. D. Judkins and Rebecca (Ball) Addison, respectively. Charles T. Ball and Lewin T. Ball sold their share to W. D. Judkins in 1889.¹² The Rev. W. D. Judkins held Lot No. 3 by right of his first wife, Mary Ball, daughter of Waring Ball. On 19 March 1890 Mrs. Addison sold Lot No. 4, consisting of 26 acres to Joseph R. Trammell. On the same date Mr. Trammell purchased Mr. Judkins' three lots. This same property is now (1970) owned by Mr. C. C. Swink, whose late wife, Flossie Trammell, inherited the property from her father.

¹¹ Fairfax County Deed Books, Liber F-5, pp. 387-392.

¹² *ibid.*, Liber I-5, p. 180.



WILLIAM SELWYN BALL, 1846-1932

Built "Elmwood" on the site of his father's house which was destroyed during the Civil War.

ELMWOOD

William Selwyn Ball, son of Spencer Mottrom Ball, and his wife, Mary Dulany, purchased from the Special Commissioners of the Court, in the Division of Martha Ball's Estate in 1878 and 1885, portions of the property. He built a log cabin near the site of his father's home, "Elmwood," which had been torn down by the Federal troops during the Civil War. At the sale of the property he became the purchaser and after his marriage in 1879 to his first cousin, Martha Ball, built a small house. In 1905 he built, on the same site of the original "Elmwood," the house now owned by Mrs. Katheirne S. Payson. Mr. Ball's "Bachelor's Hall," as he called the log cabin, is still standing. Also remaining are the log stable, well house and the small home he built for his

bride. Mr. Ball also owned the largest portion of the tract sold to Edward B. Burling in 1922, the famed "Burling Tract."

On 2 March 1925 W. S. Ball sold to his brother, James M. Ball, Sr., of Richmond, his home and the 88 acres that remained of his property. James M. Ball, Sr. died in 1931 and devised his estate to his three children, James M., Jr., Ellen Lee Ball and Mary Ball Blackwell. The heirs sold "Elmwood" and six acres to Harwood L. Magill and in 1950 Mr. James M. Ball, Jr. subdivided the remainder, creating Elmwood Estates.

Other modern-day subdivisions and prominent landmarks of the "Woodberry" tract are: Old Dominion Gardens, Parkview Hill, River Oaks, West Langley, Hansborough Subdivision, The Burling Tract, Langley School (Private), Swink's Mill, Lewinsville Presbyterian Church, Lewinsville (which according to family tradition was named for Troilus Lewin Turberville, from whom the Joneses and Balls actually inherited "Woodberry"), Evans Farm Inn, McLean Bible Church, James F. Cooper Intermediate School and Churchill Road Elementary School.

FAIRFAX COUNTY RESOLUTIONS*

At a General Meeting of the Freeholders and other Inhabitants of the County of Fairfax, at the Court House, in the town of Alexandria, on Monday, the 18th day of July, 1774.

George Washington, Esq.:, Chairman, and Robert Harrison, Gentleman, Clerk:

1. *Resolved*, That this Colony and Dominion of Virginia cannot be considered as a conquered country, and, if it was, that the present inhabitants are not of the conquered, but of the conquerors. That the same was not settled at the national expense of England, but at the private expense of the adventurers, our ancestors, by solemn compact with, and under the auspices and protection of, the British Crown, upon which we are, in every respect as dependent as the people of Great Britain, and in the same manner subject to all his Majesty's just, legal and constitutional prerogatives; that our ancestors, when they left their native land, and settled in America, brought with them, even if the same had not been confirmed by Charters, the civil constitution and form of Government of the country they came from, and were by the laws of nature and nations entitled to all its privileges, immunities, and advantages, which have descended to us, their posterity, and ought of right to be as fully enjoyed as if we had still continued within the realm of England.

2. *Resolved*, That the most important and valuable part of the British Constitution, upon which its very existence depends, is, the fundamental principle of the people's being governed by no laws to which they have not given their consent by Representatives freely chosen by themselves, who are affected by the laws they enact equally with their constituents, to whom they are accountable, and whose burthens they share, in which consists the safety and happiness of the community; for if this part of the Constitution was taken away, or materially altered, the government must degenerate either into an absolute and despotic monarchy, or a tyrannical aristocracy, and the freedom of the people be annihilated.

3. *Resolved*, Therefore, as the inhabitants of the American colonies are not, and from their situation, cannot be represented in the British Parliament, that the Legislative power can, of right, be exercised only by our Provincial Assemblies, or Parliaments, subject to the assent or negative of the British Crown, to be declared within some proper limited time; but as it was thought just and reasonable that the people of Great Britain should reap advantages from the colonies adequate to the protection they afforded them, the British Parliament have

* These Resolutions are included since there is a continuing need for the actual wording of this important document. See also "The Fairfax County Committee of Safety, *Historical Society of Fairfax County, Virginia, Inc., Yearbook*, 10: 1969, p. 52-58."

claimed and exercised the power of regulating our trade and commerce, so as to restrain our importing from foreign countries such articles as they could furnish us with of their own growth and manufacture, or exporting to foreign countries such articles and portions of our produce as Great Britain stood in need of, for her own consumption or manufacture. Such a power directed with wisdom and moderation seems necessary for the general good of that great body politic of which we are a part, although in some degree repugnant to the principles of the Constitution. Under this idea, our ancestors submitted to it, the experience of more than a century during the government of his Majesty's royal predecessors hath proved its utility, and the reciprocal benefits flowing from it produced mutual uninterrupted harmony and good will between the inhabitants of Great Britain and her colonies who during that long period always considered themselves as one and the same people; and though such a power is capable of abuse, and in some instances hath been stretched beyond the original design and institution, yet to avoid strife and contention with our fellow-subjects, and strongly impressed with the experience of mutual benefits, we always cheerfully acquiesced in it while the entire regulation of our internal policy, and giving and granting our own money, were preserved to our own Provincial Legislatures.

4. *Resolved*, That it is the duty of these Colonies, on all emergencies, to contribute in proportion to their abilities, situation, and circumstances, to the necessary charge of supporting and defending the British Empire of which they are a part; that while we are treated upon an equal footing with our fellow-subjects, the motives of self-interest and preservation will be a sufficient obligation, as was evident through the course of the last war; and that no argument can be fairly applied to the British Parliament's taxing us, upon a presumption that we should refuse a just and reasonable contribution, but will equally operate in justification of the Executive Power taxing the people of England, upon a supposition of their Representatives refusing to grant the necessary supplies.

5. *Resolved*, That the claim, lately assumed and exercised by the British Parliament, of making all such laws as they think fit, to govern the people of these colonies, and to extort from us our money without our consent, is not only diametrically contrary to the first principles of the Constitution, and the original compacts by which we are dependent upon the British Crown and government; but is totally incompatible with the privileges of a free people and the natural rights of mankind, will render our own legislatures merely nominal and nugatory, and is calculated to reduce us from a state of freedom and happiness to slavery and misery.

6. *Resolved*, That taxation and representation are in their nature inseparable; that the right of withholding, or of giving and granting their own money, is the only effectual security to a free people against the encroachments of despotism and tyranny; and that whenever they yield the one, they must quickly fall a prey to the other.

7. *Resolved*, That the powers over the people of America now claimed by the British House of Commons, in whose election we have no share, on whose

determinations we can have no influence, whose information must be always defective and false, who in many instances may have a separate, and in some an opposite interest to ours, and who are removed from those impressions of tenderness and compassion arising from personal intercourse and connexions, which soften the rigors of the most despotic governments, must, if continued, establish the most grievous and intolerable species of tyranny and oppression, that ever was inflicted upon mankind.

8. *Resolved*, That it is our greatest wish and inclination, as well as interest, to continue our connexion with, and dependence upon, the British government; but though we are its subjects, we will use every means, which Heaven hath given us, to prevent our becoming its slaves.

9. *Resolved*, That there is a premeditated design and system, formed and pursued by the British ministry, to introduce an arbitrary government into his Majesty's American dominions; to which end they are artfully prejudicing our sovereign, and inflaming the minds of our fellow-subjects in Great Britain, by propagating the most malevolent falsehoods, particularly that there is an intention in the American colonies to set up for independent States; endeavouring at the same time, by various acts of violence and oppression, by sudden and repeated dissolutions of our Assemblies, whenever they presume to examine the illegality of ministerial mandates, or deliberate on the violated rights of their constituents, and by breaking in upon the American charters, to reduce us to a state of desperation, and dissolve the original compacts by which our ancestors bound themselves and their posterity to remain dependent upon the British crown; which measures unless effectually counteracted, will end in the ruin both of Great Britain and her colonies.

10. *Resolved*, That the several acts of Parliament for raising a revenue upon the people of America without their consent, the creating new and dangerous jurisdictions here, the taking away our trials by jury, the ordering persons, upon criminal accusations, to be tried in another country than that in which the fact is charged to have been committed, the act inflicting ministerial vengeance upon the town of Boston, and the two bills lately brought into Parliament for abrogating the charter of the province of Massachusetts Bay, and for the protection and encouragement of murderers in the said province, are part of the above mentioned iniquitous system. That the inhabitants of the town of Boston are now suffering in the common cause of all British America, and are justly entitled to its support and assistance; and therefore that a subscription ought immediately to be opened, and proper persons appointed in every county of this colony to purchase provisions, and consign them to some gentleman of character in Boston, to be distributed among the poorer sort of people there.

11. *Resolved*, That we will cordially join with our friends and brethren of this and the other colonies, in such measures as shall be judged most effectual for procuring redress of our grievances, and that upon obtaining such redress, if the destruction of the tea at Boston be regarded as an invasion of private property, we shall be willing to contribute towards paying the East India Company the value; but as we consider the said Company as the tools and instru-

ments of oppression in the hands of government, and the cause of our present distress, it is the opinion of this meeting, that the people of these colonies should forbear all further dealings with them, by refusing to purchase their merchandise, until that peace, safety, and good order, which they have disturbed be perfectly restored. And that all tea now in this colony, or which shall be imported into it shipped before the 1st day of September next, should be deposited in some storehouse to be appointed by the respective committees of each county, until a sufficient sum of money be raised by subscription to reimburse the owners the value, and then to be publicly burned and destroyed; and if the same is not paid for and destroyed as aforesaid, that it remain in the custody of the said committees, at the risk of the owners, until the act of Parliament imposing a duty upon tea, for raising a revenue in America, be repealed; and immediately afterwards be delivered unto the several proprietors thereof, their agents, or attorneys.

12. *Resolved*, That nothing will so much contribute to defeat the pernicious designs of the common enemies of Great Britain and her colonies, as a firm union of the latter, who ought to regard every act of violence or oppression inflicted upon any one of them, as aimed at all; and to effect this desirable purpose, that a Congress should be appointed, to consist of deputies from all the colonies, to concert a general and uniform plan for the defence and preservation of our common rights, and continuing the connexion and dependence of the said colonies upon Great Britain, under a just, lenient, permanent, and constitutional form of government.

13. *Resolved*, That our most sincere and cordial thanks be given to the patrons and friends of liberty in Great Britain, for their spirited and patriotic conduct, in support of our constitutional rights and privileges, and their generous efforts to prevent the distress and calamity of America.

14. *Resolved*, That every little jarring interest and dispute, which has ever happened between these colonies, should be buried in eternal oblivion; that all manner of luxury and extravagance ought immediately to be laid aside, as totally inconsistent with the threatening and gloomy prospect before us; that it is the indispensable duty of all the gentlemen and men of fortune to set examples of temperance, fortitude, frugality, and industry, and give every encouragement in their power, particularly by subscriptions and premiums, to the improvement of arts and manufactures in America; that great care and attention should be had to the cultivation of flax, cotton, and other materials for manufactures; and we recommend it to such of the inhabitants, as have large stocks of sheep, to sell to their neighbors at a moderate price, as the most certain means of speedily increasing our breed of sheep, and quantity of wool.

15. *Resolved*, That until American grievances be redressed, by restoration of our just rights and privileges, no goods or merchandise whatsoever ought to be imported into this colony, which shall be shipped from Great Britain or Ireland after the 1st day of September next, except linens not exceeding fifteen pence per yard, coarse woollen cloth, not exceeding two shillings sterling per yard, nails, wire and wire cards, needles and pins, paper, saltpetre, and medicines,

which may be imported until the 1st day of September, 1775; and if any goods or merchandise, other than these hereby excepted, should be shipped from Great Britain, after the time aforesaid, to this colony, that the same immediately upon their arrival, should either be sent back again, by the owners, their agents or attorneys, or stored and deposited in some warehouse, to be appointed by the committee for each respective county, and there kept at the risk and charge of the owners, to be delivered to them, when a free importation of goods hither shall again take place. And that the merchants and venders of goods and merchandise within this colony ought not to take advantage of our present distress, but continue to sell the goods and merchandise which they now have, or which may be shipped to them before the 1st day of September next, at the same rates and prices they have been accustomed to do, within one year last past; and if any person shall sell such goods on any other terms than above expressed, that no inhabitant of this colony should at any time, forever thereafter, deal with him, his agent, factor, or storekeepers for any commodity whatsoever.

16. *Resolved*, That it is the opinion of this meeting, that the merchants and venders of goods and merchandise within this colony should take an oath, not to sell or dispose of any goods or merchandise whatsoever, which may be shipped from Great Britain after the 1st day of September next as aforesaid, except the articles before excepted, and that they will, upon receipt of such prohibited goods, either send the same back again by the first opportunity, or deliver them to the committees in the respective counties, to be deposited in some warehouse, at the risk and charge of the owners, until they, their agents, or factors, be permitted to take them away by the said committees; the names of those who refuse to take such oath to be advertised by the respective committees in the counties wherein they reside. And to the end that the inhabitants of this colony may know what merchants and venders of goods and merchandise have taken such oath, that the respective committees should grant a certificate thereof to every such person who shall take the same.

17. *Resolved*, That it is the opinion of this meeting, that during our present difficulties and distress, no slaves ought to be imported into any of the British colonies on this continent; and we take this opportunity of declaring our most earnest wishes to see an entire stop forever put to such a wicked, cruel, and unnatural trade.

18. *Resolved*, That no kind of lumber should be exported from this colony to the West Indies, until America be restored to her constitutional rights and liberties, if the other colonies will accede to a like resolution; and that it be recommended to the general Congress to appoint as early a day as possible for stopping such export.

19. *Resolved*, That it is the opinion of this meeting, if American grievances be not redressed before the 1st day of November, 1775, that all exports of produce from the several colonies to Great Britain should cease; and to carry the said resolution more effectually into execution, that we will not plant or cultivate any tobacco, after the crop now growing; provided the same measure shall be adopted by the other colonies on this continent, as well those who have heretofore

made tobacco, as those who have not. And it is our opinion also, if the Congress of deputies from the several colonies shall adopt the measure of non-exportation to Great Britain, as the people will be thereby disabled from paying their debts, that no judgments should be rendered by the courts in the said colonies for any debt, after information of the said measure's being determined upon.

20. *Resolved*, That it is the opinion of this meeting that a solemn covenant and association should be entered into by the inhabitants of all the colonies upon oath, that they will not, after the times which shall be respectively agreed on at the general Congress, export any manner of lumber to the West Indies, nor any of their produce to Great Britain, or sell or dispose of the same to any person who shall not have entered into the said covenant and association; and also that they will not import or receive any goods or merchandise which shall be shipped from Great Britain after the 1st day of September next, other than the before enumerated articles, nor buy or purchase any goods except as before excepted, of any person whatsoever, who shall not have taken the oath herein before recommended to be taken by the merchants and venders of goods; nor buy or purchase any slaves hereafter imported into any part of this continent, until a free exportation and importation be again resolved on by a majority of the representatives or deputies of the colonies. And that the respective committees of the counties, in each colony, so soon as the covenant and association becomes general, publish by advertisements in their several counties, a list of the names of those (if any such there be) who will not accede thereto; that such traitors to their country may be publicly known and detested.

21. *Resolved*, That it is the opinion of this meeting that this and the other associating colonies should break off all trade, intercourse, and dealings, with that colony, province, or town, which shall decline or refuse to agree to the plan, which shall be adopted by the general Congress.

22. *Resolved*, That should the town of Boston be forced to submit to the late cruel and oppressive measures of government, that we shall not hold the same to be binding upon us, but will, notwithstanding, religiously maintain and inviolably adhere to such measures as shall be concerted by the general Congress, for the preservation of our lives, liberties, and fortunes.

23. *Resolved*, That it be recommended to the deputies of the general Congress, to draw up and transmit an humble and dutiful petition and remonstrance to his Majesty, asserting with decent firmness our just and constitutional rights and privileges; lamenting the fatal necessity of being compelled to enter into measures disgusting to his Majesty and his Parliament, or injurious to our fellow-subjects in Great Britain; declaring, in the strongest terms, our duty and affection to his Majesty's person, family, and government, and our desire to continue our dependence upon Great Britain; and most humbly conjuring and beseeching his Majesty not to reduce his faithful subjects of America to a state of desperation, and to reflect, that from our sovereign there can be but one appeal. And it is the opinion of this meeting, that after such petition and remonstrance shall have been presented to his Majesty, the same should be printed in the public papers, in all the principal towns in Great Britain.

24. *Resolved*, That George Washington and George Broadwater, lately elected our representatives to serve in the General Assembly, be appointed to attend the Convention at Williamsburg on the 1st day of August next, and present these Resolves, as the sense of the people of this county, upon the measures proper to be taken in the present alarming and dangerous situation of America.¹

25. *Resolved*, That George Washington, Esqr., John West, George Mason, William Ramsay, William Rumney, George Gilpin, Rob. Hanson Harrison, John Carlyle, Robt. Adam, John Dalton, Philip Alexander, James Kirk, William Brown, Charles Broadwater, William Payne, Martin Cockburn, Lee Massey, William Hartshorne, Thos. Triplet, Charles Alexander, Thomas Pollard, Townshend Dade, Jr., Edward Payne, Henry Gunnell, and Thomas Lewis, be a committee for this county; that they or a majority of them, on any emergency, have power to call a general meeting, and to concert and adopt such measures as may be thought most expedient and necessary.

26. *Resolved*, That a copy of these proceedings be transmitted to the printers at Williamsburg to be published.

ROBT. HARRISON, *Clerk*.²

¹ The draft of the Resolutions in the handwriting of George Mason, and found among the Washington papers, (see Sparks, vol. ii., Appendix,) ends here with the 24th Resolution. A copy preserved in the State Library, Richmond, has two additional ones, appointing the Fairfax Co. Committee, whose names are there given.

² From a MS. draft in the Capitol at Richmond.

The American Revolution and NORTHERN VIRGINIA—

A Preliminary Chronology*

BY

EDITH MOORE SPROUSE[†]

1774

May 24—The Virginia House of Burgesses proclaimed June 1, when the British closed the Port of Boston, as a day of fasting and prayer “. . . to avert the heavy calamity which threatens destruction to our civil rights, with the evils of civil war, and to give one heart and one mind to the people firmly to oppose every injury to the American rights.”

May 27—The Governor, Lord Dunmore, having promptly dissolved the Assembly, the former Burgesses met at the Raleigh Tavern and drew up a declaration expressing sympathy with Boston. Richard Henry Lee proposed the calling of a Continental Congress.

June 16—As the counties met to elect delegates to the Virginia Convention in August and to choose Committees of Correspondence, it was resolved in DUMFRIES that “no person ought to be taxed save by his own consent. . . . Until the said Acts are repealed all exports and imports are to cease.”

July 18—FAIRFAX COUNTY RESOLVES adopted, written by George Mason. Virginia COMMITTEE OF SAFETY formed.

August 1—The first VIRGINIA CONVENTION met, banned the import of British goods as of November, 1774. After August, 1775, no more goods were to be exported to Great Britain. Seven delegates to the first CONTINENTAL CONGRESS included George Washington and Richard Henry Lee.

August 30—Patrick Henry, Edmund Pendleton and George Mason spent the night with Washington at Mount Vernon before departing for Philadelphia. Mason returned to Gunston Hall.

* This paper was used at the Conference on the American Revolution Bicentennial in Northern Virginia sponsored by the Fairfax County History Commission, February 15, 1971 at George Mason College, Fairfax, Virginia. It is used with the kind permission of Mrs. Sprouse.

† Edith Moore Sprouse (Mrs. James M.) is a member of the Fairfax County History Commission and author of *Potomac Sampler, an Historical Index to the Mt. Vernon Area*, 1961.

September 21—FAIRFAX INDEPENDENT COMPANY OF VOLUNTEERS planned by George Mason.

November 11—INDEPENDENT COMPANY OF PRINCE WILLIAM organized, led by Capt. William Grayson. George Washington was asked to lead it in the field, and to indicate its style of uniform.

1775

January 17—Fairfax military committee adopted resolves probably written by George Mason directing that "a quantity of ammunition should be immediately provided . . . such of the inhabitants of this county as are from sixteen to fifty years of age . . . form themselves into Companies, provide themselves with good Firelocks, and . . . master the Military Exercise."

February 28—"The last day tea is to be drunk on the Continent, by act of Congress. The ladies seem very sad about it." [Journal of Nicholas Cresswell]

March 18—The GENTLEMEN & MECHANICS INDEPENDENT COMPANIES reviewed in Alexandria by George Washington.

March 20—Second VIRGINIA CONVENTION, at which Patrick Henry declaimed "Give me liberty or give me death."

April 20—The Colony's store of emergency ammunition removed by order of the Governor to British ships in the York River.

April 28—News of the clash at LEXINGTON and CONCORD reached Virginia.

May 3—Patrick Henry marched on Williamsburg with the Hanover County Militia. A meeting at Dumfries subsequently adopted a resolve thanking him for his "spirited and patriotic conduct."

May 4—George Washington, Richard Henry Lee, Charles Carter and Thomas Ludwell Lee left Mount Vernon for the second CONTINENTAL CONGRESS.

June 15—George Washington made commander in chief of the continental forces.

July 17—Third VIRGINIA CONVENTION. George Mason replaced Washington at the convention, and was in August a member of the COMMITTEE OF PUBLIC SAFETY, the executive body of Virginia.

October 24—Hearing rumors that Lord Dunmore with 4000 men was sailing up the Potomac to destroy Alexandria, the inhabitants began moving their valuables out of town. Although this was a false alarm, British ships made raids in other Virginia rivers.

November 7—Lord Dunmore declared martial law, occupied Norfolk and Portsmouth.

December 9—Skirmish at Great Bridge. Fourth VIRGINIA CONVENTION.

1776

January 1—Norfolk bombarded by British ships.

May 15—Fifth VIRGINIA CONVENTION adopted resolve requested by Richard Henry Lee instructing the delegates to urge Congress that "these United Colonies are, and of right ought to be, free and independent States."

May 20—Lord Dunmore withdrew to Gwynn's Island.

June 5—Col. Mercer received £180 for pay of 3 Companies of his Battalion stationed at Alexandria, to the 28th of February.

June 10—Two Minute Companies to be called into actual service from Loudoun and stationed in Alexandria to replace the regulars.

John Tayloe's iron furnace in Prince William County paid £705.3.8 for cannon balls, plank and pig iron furnished the naval department on Potowmack River.

June 11—The keeper of the Public Magazine ordered to deliver 100 pounds of powder to Mr. John Ballendine for the use of the blast-furnace in Prince William.

June 12—George Mason's VIRGINIA DECLARATION OF RIGHTS unanimously adopted by the Convention.

June 18—Windsor Brown appointed first lieutenant of marines under Capt. Lee in the Potowmack River. Valentine Peers appointed captain of marines in the Potowmack River; Robert Connaway made master of the First Galley.

Warrant issued for George Mason, Jr., for two guns furnished the detachment of his Minute Company sent to Hampton.

June 24—Order sending 2 of the 18-pounders at Jamestown to Alexandria rescinded. Scotch Highland prisoners sent to Loudoun County.

June 28—VIRGINIA CONSTITUTION adopted, incorporating Mason's *Declaration*.

June 29—Patrick Henry elected FIRST GOVERNOR OF VIRGINIA.

July 1—Warrant issued for John McMillon for 4 days' waggonage to the Prince William Minute Battalion, also for the use of Margaret Rawlins £2.13 for care and attendance of and a blanket furnished to a sick soldier of the said Battalion.

Henry Lee to purchase horses for Capt. Lee's Troop of Horse.

July 2—CONGRESS adopted Richard Henry Lee's resolution. On the 4th adopted the DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

July 8-9—Battle of GWYNN'S ISLAND. British fleet damaged, set sail for New York.

July 15—72 British vessels in Potowmack off mouth of St. Marys River. Party landed on St. Georges' Island. St. Marys County militia prevented 300 British from landing on mainland of Maryland.

July 19—COUNCIL OF STATE of Virginia ordered the DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE published in the Virginia Gazette and also that the sheriff of each county should "proclaim the same at the Door of his Court-house the first Court Day after he shall have received the same."

July 22—Warrant to Capt. John Fitzgerald of the 3rd Regiment for a tent and for his expenses in bringing down from Alexandria 7 tents and a Markee. Also for Lt. David Arell, Lt. Robert Dade, Dr. Draper and Ensign George Gray of the same regiment £4.10 each for tents.

Warrant to Capt. William Washington of the 3rd Regiment for necessities furnished the Hospital at Dumfries.

July 23—SKIRMISH ON POTOMAC in Stafford County. Richland, home of William Brent, burned. British ships came upriver as far as Quantico.

August 6—Circular letter to be sent to Minute Battalions of Prince William and other Districts . . . requiring them to order all Companies . . . to hold themselves in readiness to march whenever called on.

August 24—William Grayson, Prince William County, made aide-de-camp to Gen. Washington.

August 30—Warrant to Francis Peyton, Paymaster to the Prince William Minute Battalion . . . for Capt. Simon Triplett for Waggonage and sundry necessities furnished his Minute Company, also to Aeon (Cleon?) Moore for pay, rations and forage in Battalion duty at Dumfries, and for rum furnished men recruited for the Prince William Battalion.

September 7—Petition from the Inhabitants of the Town of Alexandria citing "their defenceless condition, tho accessable to Ships of War under 40 or 50 guns only, and praying that they might be permitted to purchase at the public expence 16 Iron Cannon . . . to be installed on two Batteries recently erected in that town."

September 13—John Dalton to buy 60 hogsheads of tobacco and 300 barrels of flour along the Potowmack River and store at Alexandria for the forthcoming trading voyage of the schooner Speedwell.

September 17—Warrant for Capt. William Brent for £9.12.7 for Pay Roll of the Prince William Militia in service at the mouth of Quantico last July.

September 18—Having heard sundry reports of the Misbehaviour of the Militia of Stafford County at the time Mr. Brent's house was destroyed by the enemy, the Council ordered an investigation.

October 15—Warrant for Capt. James Rallkins Company pay roll from July 27-August 14, being the time they were on duty at Alexandria to prevent

the depredations of Lord Dunmore his Fleet being then in Potowmack. (LOUDOUN Co.?)

October 22—Warrant to Charles Alexander for £11.4 for 56 cords of wood supplied the garrison at Alexandria.

Permit granted the sloop Friendship laden with tobacco also to schooner Molly laden with tobacco and household furniture, the property of George Mead & Co. to proceed from Alexandria to the Head of Elk.

November 1—Warrant to Capt. Daniel Morgan for . . . added pay allowed his Rifle Company by the Convention over and above the pay of the Continent.

November 14—Warrant to Col. Harry Lee for . . . 1474 flints purchased by him and lodged at the Publick Store in Prince William.

November 23—The 2 companies of Minute Men stationed at Alexandria to be immediately discharged, it appearing that their services at that Post are not now wanting.

December 7—War Office directs that Troops of Horse belonging to this State should be immediately ordered to march to the assistance of General Washington.

12-9-76—2900 bushels of salt . . . be delivered to Mr. John Dalton at Alexandria . . . he safely to store the same. . . .

Warrant for James Mercer, Esq. for . . . 2 barrels of Flour . . . for the Stafford Militia stationed at Marlborough in July last.

Warrant to Mr. John Ballendine for . . . his services . . . in viewing places within this State proper for erecting Salt Works . . .

12-10-76—Warrant to Henry Lee, Esq. for Thomas Lawson . . . for shoeing Horses belonging to Capt. Lee's Troop . . . 17 bushels of salt be delivered at Dumfries to Mr. Reginald Graham.

12-11-76—Warrant to Thomas West for . . . horse hire to an Express.

Warrant to Clara Dagg for . . . services rendered the Prince William Militia whilst on duty.

12-13-76—Warrant to George Mason, Esq. for use of John Dalton for £760 . . . for commodities shipped on board the Schooner Speedwell . . . for John Lomax . . . for his services as a Lookout employed by the Committee of Fairfax County . . . for Capt. Lawrence Sanford . . . for his pay as Capt. of the Brig Adventure in the service of this State . . .

12-16-76—Warrant to Henry Lee, Esq. for Capt. Hugh Brent . . . for pay roll of a company of Prince William Militia . . .

Warrant to Cuthbert Bullett, Esq. for Robert Wickliff for rent of barracks furnished Capt. Harrison's Minute Company and for damages done by that Company.

12-18-76—Each non-commissioned Officer and common Trooper to be furnished with a Coat, Cap, a pair of leather breeches and a pair of boots and spurs at Publicks Expenditure or in lieu thereof that they be allowed \$20 . . .

Francis Peyton paymaster to Prince William Battalion of Minute Men.

12-19-76—Lt. Samuel Azell appointed Capt. of the Marines in room of Capt. Valentine Peers who hath resigned. Thomas Hamilton Gent. appointed 1st Lt. in room of said Azell . . .

12-20-76—Warrants to George Mason, Esq. for £947.4 being recruiting money for Capt. John Allison and Samuel Arrell to enable them to complete their companies . . . also £603.5.3 for pay of the Fairfax Militia.

1777

January 3—William Ivey appointed Captain of the sloop LIBERTY in place of Capt. Walter Brooke.

January 15—Friday the last day of February to be observed as a Day of solemn fasting and Humiliation agreeable to the Recommendation of CONGRESS.

February 3—Makeup of Col. Daniel Morgan's Regiment . . . $\frac{2}{3}$ companies to be raised in Prince William, Frederick and Loudoun County . . . ordered to Philadelphia.

February 12—List of officers of Virginia Battalions. Troops to be raised from Fairfax and other counties.

April 8—Walter Brooke, Esq. appointed Commodore of the navy of this state.

April 23—CONGRESS resolved "that Dr. James Tilton be authorized to repair to Dumfries in Virginia, there to take charge of all Continental soldiers that are or shall be inoculated, and that he be furnished the necessary medicines.

. . . that a proper officer be sent to hasten the march of the Carolina Continental troops, supposed to be now on their way to headquarters; that they halt at Dumfries, Colchester and Alexandria in Virginia, there to pass thru inoculation."

May 30—Seven Tories arrived in Williamsburg, sent from Alexandria to be jailed.

June 10—Board of War by order of Congress sent to Dumfries four Hessian field officers as prisoners of war . . . 36 men of the Militia ordered into service as a guard.

‡ (Details from June, 1776 are taken from the *Journal of the Council of State of Virginia*, 3 vols. Copies in Fairfax County Headquarters Library.)

June 24—Commissary of stores to deliver out for the use of the Regiment, now under marching Orders to join General Washington, 209 tents, 10 of which are to be bell tents.

June 24—The Board being unwilling to send any officer with the Regiment ordered to join Gen. Washington, but such as could make it convenient and are willing to go, and apprehending that that might not be the case with Col. Morgan from the circumstance of having a family in this country, sired him to say whether he would chuse to go or not; and tho the Colonel's answer was full of Spirit & Delicacy yet the Board discovered that the situation of his family and affairs were such as should induce him to prefer his station in this State, and thereupon advised the Governor to write to Col. Gibson offering him the command of the aforesaid Battalion.

July 11—Hessian privates held at Dumfries to be moved to Winchester.

August 15—The Regiment lately ordered to join Gen. Washington is still at Alexandria and Colchester under inoculation it is thought advisable to stop them from proceeding on their march till further orders.

August 21—British fleet of 200-300 ships sailing up Chesapeake Bay toward Philadelphia.

August 30—One-third of the Militia in Prince William, Fairfax and Loudoun to march to Frederick, Maryland to await orders from Washington.

September 1—Inhabitants of counties on navigable rivers and creeks are to have their boats and canoes returned to them for the present. If enemy fleet approaches the County Lieutenants can again requisition them.

September 22—November 30—975 men inoculated at Alexandria. Reports reached the Medical Committee of Congress in December that conditions were poor; an investigation was ordered.

September 26—*Virginia Gazette* publishes letter to delegates George Mason and Philip Alexander from their constituents in Fairfax County concerning the high price of goods and the advisability of a general tax.

1778

May 29—Account in *Virginia Gazette* of April COURT MARTIAL IN FAIRFAX COUNTY: Militia Capt. Gerard Alexander, en route with his men to join the Continental Army, paused in Frederick to offer his commission to Col. Rumney, who refused to receive it. "The next morning (early) he returned homewards, and did not afterward proceed to join the grand army. Many of his men deserted, saying they ought to follow their captain, and that they were told they should go no farther than he did."

1779

Town of Alexandria incorporated. [Chartered in 1749]

In May the British fleet anchored in Hampton Roads, raided Portsmouth and Suffolk. Expedition under Sir George Collier and General Matthews cap-

tured or burned more than 130 American vessels. Raids were designed to demolish dockyards which were building privateers to prey on British shipping.

June 1—Thomas Jefferson elected GOVERNOR.

1780

RICHMOND became the capital in April.

December 30—The British, under Gen. Benedict Arnold, sailed through the Virginia Capes into Hampton Roads.

1781

January 5—After raiding Richmond, Gen. Arnold occupied Portsmouth.

March 7—British raiding on Potomac River, burned tobacco barns in St. Marys County, Maryland, and came within 3 miles of Alexandria.

April 3—George Mason wrote the Virginia delegates to Congress that "several of the enemies ships have been within 2 or 3 miles of Alexandria; they have burned and plundered several houses and carried off a great many slaves. . . ."

April 8—Rev. Hunter's house on Port Tobacco Creek was burned. The next day Col. Henry Lee wrote that a raid on Dumfries was expected and that the militia was ordered to rendezvous near there.

April 15-17—British naval vessel anchored in the Potomac at Mount Vernon and demanded supplies, carrying off several slaves.

In this month, British, French and American forces converged upon Virginia. The General Assembly fled to Charlottesville. Gen. Lafayette passed through Alexandria on his way south to encounter Arnold. Two of his aides were sons of Richard Henry Lee; Thomas Lee, Later of *Park Gate*, Prince William County, and Ludwell Lee who later lived at *Shuters Hill* in Alexandria and *Belmont* in Loudoun County.

May 20—Arnold joined forces at Petersburg with Cornwallis, who had marched from North Carolina, Cornwallis took command of British forces in Virginia.

May 27-June—Lafayette abandoned Richmond, was pursued by Cornwallis to Culpeper County.

Damage done by British in this campaign to Richmond, Petersburg, Portsmouth, Charlottesville and Williamsburg estimated at \$10,000,000.

July 2—The privateer *Ranger*, Capt. Thomas Simmons, sailed downriver from Alexandria. Engaged in three-hour battle with enemy barges at the mouth of the St. Marys River on the Potomac.

July 5—Lafayette attacked Cornwallis at Greenspring, near Jamestown. Cornwallis repelled the attack and marched towards Portsmouth.

August 30—French fleet entered Chesapeake Bay and landed French troops at Jamestown, then joining Lafayette at Williamsburg. Admiral De Grasse assumed control of Chesapeake Bay.

September 9-12—Gen. Washington returned to Mount Vernon for the first time in six years. He was joined on the 10th and 11th by Col. Jonathan Trumbull, Count Rochambeau and Gen. Chastellux with their aides. The group departed on the 13th for Williamsburg and the Yorktown campaign.

Cavalry and baggage trains of the French and American Armies travelled south through Virginia the following week. Some may have used the ford at WOLF RUN SHOALS in Fairfax County.

September 28—General Washington arrived at Yorktown, commanding a force of 9,000 French, 8,000 Continentals and 3,000 Virginia Militia.

October 19—SURRENDER OF CORNWALLIS.

1782

June —The French armies, travelling north, camped at Dumfries, Colchester and Alexandria.

November—CONGRESS set November 27 as a day of solemn Thanksgiving.

1783

April 17—Great Britain and America agree to a proclamation declaring a Cessation of Arms on land and sea.

September 23—TREATY OF PARIS.

October 20—Cession by Virginia of her claims to all land north of the Ohio River, clearing way for ratification of ARTICLES OF CONFEDERATION.

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MARYLAND GAZETTE
VIRGINIA GAZETTE

JOURNALS OF THE COUNCIL OF STATE OF VIRGINIA

(JOURNALS OF COMM. OF SAFETY UNTIL JULY 12th)

6-5-76—Resolved that so many of the arms offered . . . by Mr. West as shall be approved and received by Major Marshall or the Commanding Officer at Alexandria be purchased at the price mentioned in his letter . . .

That a warrant issue to Col. Mercer for £180 . . . for the pay of three Companies of his Battalion stationed at Alexandria, to the 28th of February.

6-7-76 PR WM

Warrant issue to Lt.-Col. Weeden for the use of Junifer (sic) & Hooe for 230 pounds, for 100 pounds of Jesuits Bark.

Warrant issue to James Hunter for £150 for 25 stand of arms, and £250 . . . to purchase Arms, Iron, and Intrenching tools.

6-8-76—LOUDON, PR WM

6-10-76—Brig.-Gen. Lewis find it expedient to remove the 3 companies of regulars stationed at Alexandria . . . it is ordered that 2 Minute Companies . . . be called into actual Service from the County of Loudoun and stationed at Alexandria.

PR WM—(Tayloe's iron furnace—£705.3.8 for Cannon Ball, Plan & Pigg Iron furnish the Naval Department in Potowmack River . . .)

George Mason & John Dalton, Esq., be authorized . . . to contract . . . for two thousand blankets from a manufactory established in Penna. . . .

Rugs furnished the PR WM Militia . . .

6-11-76—Keeper of the Public Magazine deliver to Mr. John Ballendine 100 pounds of powder for the use of the Blast-Furnace.

Capt. George Johnston of the 2nd Battalion . . . being offered his Continental Commission refused to accept the same . . .

George Mason Esq. . . authorized to draw on the Commissary . . . for rations to such Seamen as may come to this city, engaged for the Potowmack River Department.

6-13-76—Warrant to George Mason, assignee of John Gibson, for £2.10, for 20 yards of halfthick furnished Capt. Johnston of the 2nd Regiment.

6-14-76—Commissary of Stores do deliver to . . . George Mason, Esq. so many blankets or Rugs . . . for the use of such Seamen & Marines as shall rendezvous at this place belonging to Potowmack River.

6-17-76—Capt. George Johnston of the 2nd Battalion appeared before this Board and declared he was willing to accept of his Continental Commission . . .

Warrant . . . for the use of Charles Tyler for £13.4.9, for Blacksmith's Work to a Skough at Ocoquan(sic).

Warrant to Lt. William Sandford for £13, for two guns & a matrass, and £6 for the use of John Hough for a Rifle.

6-18-76—Warrant to John Gibson for £7.7.6 for 59 yards of Sail Duck furnished the 3rd Battalion.

Windsor Brown appointed 1st Lt. of marines under Capt. Lee in Potowmack River.

Laborn Gosfagan appointed 1st Mate on board the Cruiser commanded by Capt. Westcott in Potowmack River.

Peter Steenburgen who was appointed Capt. of Marines in Potowmack River having failed to recruit his quota of the Company, . . . Valentine Peers be appointed Captain of the said Company . . .

Robert Connoway appointed Master of the First Galley in the Potowmack River in the room of George Goosley.

Warrant . . . for the use of George Mason junior for £3.5 for two Guns furnished the Detachment of his Minute Company sent to Hampton.

6-24-76—Ordered that 2 of the 18 Pounders at James Town to Capt. Calvert for the use of his Row Galley, and that the former order for sending them to Alexandria be rescinded.

List of Highland prisoners sent to Loudoun County.

6-29-76—Warrant to Josiah Clapham, Esq. . . . for provisions furnished Capt. Russells Co. of the 5th Reg. (Loudoun Co.)

7-1-76—Warrant to Valentine Peyton for £8.5 for forage to one horse, allowed him as Surgeons mate to 3rd Batt. (PR WM?)

Deliver to the order of Col. George Mason, the 2 pieces of Cannon 18 pounders now before Gwinns Island . . . and convey them to Mrs. Webbs landing on Piscataway Creek for the use of the Row Gallies on Potowmack River.

Warrant to Cuthbert Bullet, Esq. for the use of John McMillon for £2 for 4 days Waggonage to the Prince William Minute Battalion. Also for the use of Margaret Rawlins £2.13 for care and attendance of, and a Blankett furnished to a sick Soldier of the said Battalion.

Henry Lee and Francis Peyton, Esq. . . . appointed Commissioners to purchase horses for Capt. Lees Troop of Horse. . . .

7-4-76—Warrant . . . for . . . Richard Parker a manager of the Salt Works on Potowmack for £500 . . . to carry on the same.

£3.10 for the use of Riginald(sic) Graham for Barracks furnished the 3rd Reg. at Alexandria.

Warrant to . . . the Execs. of Philip Ludwell Lee, for £45.3.1 for sundry pieces of Duck, furnished the Navy in Potowmack.

7-5-76—Warrant for . . . Capt. Henry Lee for £750 . . . for purchase of Horses, Arms & Accoutrements for his Troop of Horse.

Warrant for . . . William Carr for £3.2.6 for Camp ovens to the 3rd Reg. (Dumfries?)

Warrant to Valentine Peyton for £16.12 for his pay, forage and rations as Surgeons mate to the 3rd Reg. PR WM.

7-18-76—Warrant to Mr. Burr Harrison, Paymaster and Contractor for the Forces Stationed at Fort Pitt and other Garrisons on the Western Frontiers, for £1000. PR WM.

Warrants to John Courts, Surgeons Mate in 2nd Reg; Thomas Tebbs, in 2nd Reg; Lt. Sandford, Lt. Russell, Lt. Harrison. (PR WM?)

7-19-76—Warrant issue to Stephen Coleman, James Farmer, John Payne, Reuben Payne and John Henry . . . for attending the guards who apprehended Benjamin Woodward . . . (FX CO?)

Warrant to Lt. Thomas Russell . . . Lt. Sanfor, Tebbs, Dickson, Harrison, Moore & Ensign Harrison . . . each £4.10 for tents. (PR WM) Also Adjutant Blackburn of the 2nd Reg.

Ordered that the two Printers publish in their respective Gazettes the Declaration of Independence . . . and that the Sheriff of each County . . . proclaim the same at the Door of his Courthouse the first Court Day after he shall have received the same.

7-22-76—Warrant to Capt. John Fitzgerald of 3rd Reg. for £4.10 for a tent & £3 for his expenses in bringing down from Alexandria 7 tents and a Markee— And for Lt. David Arell, Lt. Robert Dade, Dr. Draper and Ensign George Gray of the same regiment £4.10 for tents.

Warrant to Capt William Washington of the 3rd Reg. for 11 shillings, 9 pence for necessities furnished the Hospital at Dumfries.

8-6-76—Circular letter to be sent to Minute Battalions of Prince William & other Districts . . . requiring them to order all Companies . . . to hold themselves in readiness to march whenever called on . . .

8-30-76—Warrant to Capt. George Johnston of 2nd Reg. for £10.17.11½ for balance due on accounts with the Committee of Safety and this Board.

Warrant for £98 to Francis Peyton Paymaster to the Prince William Minute Battalion . . . to Capt. Simon Triplett for Waggonage and sundry necessities furnished his minute company, also Oliver Taylor, James Combs, Ferdinando Oneal, Robert Powers; Aeon Moore £5.3.½ for pay rations and Forage in Battalion duty at Dumfries, and for rum furnished men recruited for the Prince William Battalion. To Major Leven Powell . . . for 30 guns . . .

8-31-76—Warrant to John Moss for 13 shillings, 9 pence for making shott bags for Capt. Nicholas and Capt. Johnson's Comp. of the 2nd Reg. (FX CO). Also to William Langford.

9-6-76—Warrant for Capt. Walter Vowles for £17.13 for pay and forage of his Company on duty on Potowmack River and his account for hunting Shirts for the men.

9-7-76—Petition from the Inhabitants of the Town of Alexandria re "their defenceless condition, tho accessible to Ships of War under 40 or 50 guns only, and praying that they might be permitted to purchase at the public expence 16 Iron Cannon . . . to be erected on 2 Batteries . . . in that Town which were now completed . . .". (Also want to buy 2 forges and form Artillery Company. Request for Artillery Company not granted.)

9-13-76—To be purchased on Potowmack River for the Schooner Speedwell and stored at Alexandria, 60 hhds Tobacco, 300 barrels of Flour . . . (John Dalton to purchase same)

9-17-76—Warrant for Capt. William Brent for £9.12.7 for Pay Roll of Prince William Militia in service at the mouth of Quantico last July.

9-18-76—Warrant to Rinaldo Johnson for . . . barr iron furnished for repairing the cannon at Portsmouth. (Possibly the man who married one of George Mason's daughters?)

9-18-76—Having heard sundry reports of the Misbehaviour of the Militia of Stafford Co. at the time Mr. Brents house was destroyed by the enemy . . . an investigation was ordered.

9-20-76—Order for Warrant to Capt. Richard Graham of the Prince William Militia . . .

9-21-76—Samuel Darrell, Master of the Schooner Fanny, lately arrived from Bermuda . . . (FX CO?)

10-11-76—Warrants for PR WM Militia expenses . . .

10-14-76—Permit granted to Schooner Fanny Capt. Darrell to return to Bermuda.

10-15-76—Warrant to Josias Clapham for Capt. James Rallkins company payroll from July 27-Aug. 14 being the time they were on duty at Alexandria to prevent the depredations of Lord Dunmore his Fleet being then in Potowmack. Also warrant for Christopher Greenup for £18 for 13 months service as Clerk to the Committee of Loudon.

Warrant to Col. Henry Lee for Maj. John Hooe of the Prince William Militia for £1.10 for 3 days service at the mouth of Quantico in July last.

10-19-76—Warrant to William Brent Esq. for the use of William Brent, jr., for £15.4.9 for pay and rations to Aug. 22 as Cadet in 3rd Battalion.

Warrant to Capt. John Mountjoy for use . . . for Drums and Fifes furnished Stafford Militia. Also £12.18.6 for additional pay over and above the Continental Establishment of himself and Smith Harborough his Ensign from Aug. 20-Oct. 5. Also for William Gerrard £33.6.8 for service as Clerk to the Committee of Stafford. £1.10 to Gerrard Domphan for Horse hire in the puclick Service.

Warrant to Thomas Ludwell Lee for . . . powder and lead purchased by Stafford Co.

10-22-76—Warrant to Charles Alexander for £11.4 for 56 cords of wood supplied the garrison at Alexandria.

Permit granted Sloop Friendship laden with Tobacco also to schooner Molly laden with Tobacco and Household furniture the property of George Meade & Co. to proceed from Alexandria to the Head of Elk.

10-25-76—Warrant to Josias Clapham for Elizabeth Baker for provisions furnished Loudoun troops.

11-30-76—Warrant to Capt Henry Lee . . . for horse furnished for use of his troop . . . For John Tayloe, Esq. for sundry tools, etc., lodged with the County Lt. of Prince William for the Militia.

11-1-76—Warrant to Capt. Daniel Morgan for . . . added pay allowed his Rifle Company by the Convention over and above the pay of the Continent.

11-14-76—Warrant to Col. Harry Lee for . . . 1475 flints purchased by him and lodged at the Publick Store in Prince William.

11-22-76—Warrant to Cuthbert Bullitt Esq. for Evan Williams for . . . his services as Clerk to the Committee of Prince William.

11-23-76—The 2 companies of Minute Men stationed at Alexandria be immediately discharged, it appearing that their services at that Post are not now wanting.

11-27-76—Warrant to John Cary for £169.14.9 for expenses of the Salt Works. Also a warrant . . . for hay furnished the Pr. Wm. Battalion of Minute Men.

12-2-76—Warrant to Jesse Ewell for Thomas Young for . . . 3 days service as Serjeant Major to the Pr. Wm. Militia. Also to George Graham . . . for Surgeon. Also to Capt. Gallahue.

12-6-76—Court of Enquiry ordered in Stafford Co. of Capt. John James Militia . . .

12-7-76—Cargo of Jenifer & Hooe of 22 casks of sulphur landed on Eastern shore . . .

War Office directs that Troops of Horse belonging to this State should be immediately ordered to march to the assistance of General Washington . . .

12-21-76—Warrant to Josiah Clapham for £350 . . for carrying on a Factory of Fire Arms.

12-23-76—Warrant to George Mason Esq. for use of Capt. George Mason for £8 for 2 guns furnished his Company of Minute Men.

Warrant to Col. George Mason for £1860.16.8 for 2900 bushels of salt . . . for Mr. John Dalton . . .

Ordered that a Commission of the Peace issue for Fairfax County directed to all those named in the last Commission except Sampson Darrell and Bryan Fairfax who refuse to qualify, William Adams and Henry Gunnell who failed to appear when summoned and John Watts, Jr. who is dead. The following gentlemen who have been recommended by the Court of the county be added—Thomas Pollard, Martin Cockburn, Richard Chichester, Thomas Triplett, George Gilpin and Josiah Watson . . .

12-24-76—Certificate of the Militia Officers in the County of Fairfax war . . . registered . . . and Commissions issued.

1-3-77—William Ivey Gentleman appointed Captain of the Sloop Liberty in place of Captain Walter Brooke.

1-15-77—Friday the last day of February be observed as a Day of solemn fasting and Humiliation agreeable to the Recommendation of Congress.

1-24-77—Warrant for Thomas Ewell for £179.4 for recruiting expenses and Bounty for a Captain's quota of Regulars . . .

List of justices for Prince William County, inspectors of tobacco, etc.

2-3-77—Makeup of Col. Daniel Morgan's regiment . . . companies to be raised in Prince William, Frederick and Loudoun Counties . . . ordered to Philadelphia. (Feb. 4)

2-12-77—List of officers of Virginia Battalions—troops to be raised from Fairfax and other counties. (4th Battalion probably from Fairfax as officers are Col. William Russell, Lt. Co. John Gibson, Major Charles Simms.)

2-21-77—List of justices for Loudoun Co.

4-8-77—Walter Brooke, Esq. appointed Commodore of the navy of this state. (FX CO)

5-30-77—William Smith added to Loudoun Co. commission of the peace.

6-9-77—Henry Dade Hooe appointed Inspector of Tobacco in room of William Tibbs (sic) who resigned, and Simon Luttrell assistant in room of said Hooe at Quantico warehouse.

6-10-77—Board of War by order of Congress sent to Dumfries four Hessian field officers as prisoners of war . . . 36 men of the Militia ordered into service as a guard . . .

6-24-77—Commissary of stores do deliver out, for the use of the Regiment, now under marching Orders to join General Washington, 209 tents, 10 of which to be bell tents.

6-24-77—The Board being unwilling to send any officer with the Regiment ordered to join Gen. Washington, but such as could make it convenient and are willing to go and apprehending that that might not be the case with Col. Morgan from the Circumstance of having a family in this country, desired him to say whether he would chuse to go or not; and tho the Colenel's answer was full of Spirit & Delicacy yet the Board discovered that the situation of his family and affairs were such as should induce him to prefer his station in this State, and Thereupon advised the Governor to write to Col. Gibson offering him the command of the aforesaid Battalion.

7-4-77—Peter Wagenor (sic) appointed County Lieutenant, William Rumney Col. and George Gelpin (sic) Major of the Militia of Fairfax County.

7-11-77—Prisoners at Dumfries to be moved to Winchester. Privates only.

8-15-77—Regiment lately ordered to join Gen. Washington is still at Alexandria and Colchester under inoculation it is thought advisable to Stop them from proceeding on their march till further orders . . . (rumor of large British fleet approaching Virginia coast).

8-30-77— $\frac{1}{3}$ of Militia in Prince William, Fairfax, Loudoun, etc. to march to Frederick, Md. to await orders from Gen. Washington.

9-1-77—Inhabitants of counties on navigable rivers and creeks are to have their boats and canoes returned to them for the present. (But if enemy's fleet approaches, County Lieutenants can requisition them again.)

9-19-77—Jesse Ewell appointed Col., Thomas Atwell Lt. Col., James Ewell appointed Major of Prince William Co.

JOURNALS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE STATE OF VIRGINIA

3 vols. H. R. MCLWAIN, edit. Richmond: Va. State Library, 1932

Vol. 2: Oct. 6, 1777-Nov. 30, 1781

10-9-77—James Hay employed, by Mr. Andrew Gifford, at the request of the Va. Del. in Congress, to bring from Dumfries several letters to the Governor, and promised the Sum of ten pounds for his trouble . . .

12-13-77—resolution . . . to recommend to the Lt. or commanding officer of the Militia of each County . . . to request of the Inhabitants of their county one pair of Shoes, Stockings, Gloves or Mittens for each soldier raised by the County and now serving in the Continental Army. . . .

1778

1-21-78—Robert Luttrell and John Kincheloe appointed inspectors and Robert Overal assistant at Dumfries Warehouses.

2-27-78—Court martial of Lt. Walker Richardson of the 2nd Reg. for fighting a duel with Lt. Triplett of the same Reg. . . . it appearing that the said Richardson was sentenced . . . to be cashiered . . . but that inasmuch as he had conducted himself as a Gentleman & Officer it was recommended he be reinstated to his former Rank: The Council . . . are of the opinion that the said sentence be confirmed . . . and advised his Excellency to let him remain Cashiered.

Draught of militia in Loudoun on 16th prevented by "the violent and riotous behaviour of the People, in consequence of which the 11th of March was appointed . . . but that without some exertions of Government there was little reason to expect a more successful issue than before . . ." (county to transmit names of ringleaders)

3-14-78—Charles Little appt. Commissioner for the estate of Henry Bennet in Fairfax and Loudon agreeable to Act of Assembly for Sequestering British property.

5-30-78—Alexander Henderson and William Carr appt. Comm. for the estate of Catharine Douglass lying in Prince William . . . (same act).

6-20-78—John Seale, a captain of Fairfax Militia has rendered himself unworthy the office he sustains by leaving the Camp when on actual duty without leave, by gaming with some of the soldiers, and by declaring that he would never draw his sword under the command of one of his superior officers—(ordered to be court martialled).

9-19-78—Letter from Col. Josias Clapham . . . desiring to be permitted to send a company of Volunteers raised in Loudoun . . . to rendezvous at Winchester in order to join Gen. McIntosh . . . Lt.-Governor to inform Clapham that the Executive power have no right to order the Volunteers to join any Corps whatsoever.

10-19-78—Craven Peyton and Francis Willis, jun. Comm. for the estate of George William Fairfax under Act for Sequestering British property.

10-28-78—Henry Peyton appointed sheriff of Prince William Co.

11-4-78—Hector Ross appointed sherriff of Fairfax Co. Governor advised to direct Col. John Carlyle to sell the public provisions in his care.

11-5-78—No officer is at liberty to use the public horses for private purposes . . .

11-9-78—Warrant for £241.66 for . . . freight of salt seized . . . on the Eastern shore, to Alexandria for Continental use.

11-18-78—On recommendation of Loudon County Court a new Commission for the Peace was issued . . .

11-19-78—Capt. John Seale of Fairfax Militia . . . determined unworthy of holding a commission.

12-10-78—William Brent & Simon Luttrell appointed inspectors, Robert Howson Hooe assistant at Quantico warehouses; John Chancellor and Matthew Harrison inspectors and Robert Averall assistant at Dumfries.

12-22-78—Thomas Kirkpatrick of the Town of Alexandria . . . having laid before the Board some original letters showing that his affairs in Scotland are in great Confusion, that a Statute of Lunacy had been taken out against his brother to whom he is next heir to a considerable Estate there, and as his presence on that account is immediately necessary prays to have passport granted him to go to Scotland . . . (Board cannot do so, gives him passport to France or West Indies).

1779

3-22-79—Stores for the British prisoners at Frederick . . . to be sent to Alexandria and . . . left in care of Col. John Carlyle of that place until properly demanded,

Application from Mr. Jno. Moss for additional allowance for his service as agent for retailing goods to the Va. quota in Continental service, without which ye late exceeding depreciation of ye money would oblige him to resign that appointment . . .

5-12-79—Letter from George W. Fairfax complaining of being improperly considered a British subject. (sequestration revoked).

6-23-79—Warrant to Maj. Moss for . . . procuring wagons, horses and drivers to forward troops arms and stores to the southward.

6-24-79—Geo. Minor appt. inspector at Falls Warehouse.

7-3-79—Agent at Alexandria directed to collect the tax grain (except wheat) from Northumberland Co, which he may deliver to any Contl. Q'Master at Alexandria or Nominy.

Capt. Jas. Barron appt. commodore of ye armed vessels of this Commonwealth . . .

7-6-79—Clothier directed to issue hunting shirts to all soldiers of Virg. forces either in Continental or State service.

1781

12-17-81—Baron Steuben having requested an additional force of militia . . . one fourth of the militia from Loudoun, Fairfax, Prince William and Fauquier to march without delay to Williamsburg.

2-27-81—Letter to Col. Fitzgerald requesting him to purchase for the use of the public a copy of the Encyclopedia lately advertised for sale by Mr. Amable & Alex. Louss.

3-5-81—Alexander Kieth appt. asst. inspector of tobacco at Dumfries.

3-22-81—. . . considerable portion of the militia of Fairfax and Prince William is now absent on service . . .

3-30-81—Added to Commission of Peace in Loudon County are John Alexander, Pierce Bayly, John Lewis, Farling Ball, Robert Fryer, Thomas Resspass, Jonothan Davies and William Stanhope.

4-6-81—Warrant to Col. Peter Waggoner for £5000 to mount the cannon at Alexandria . . .

4-13-81—Letter to Col. Harry Lee of Prince William Co. informing him that so many of his militia as will act as mounted infantry (not exceeding a troop) for the protection of his county should be allowed forage for their horses.

4-14-81—Letter to Col. Wm. Garrard of Stafford in answer to his informing that they had been obliged to delay the march of the militia . . . on account of the depredations committing by the enemy on Potowmack . . .

7-14-81—County lieutenants of . . . Fairfax and Prince William to keep one-fourth of their militia in the field under the command of Marquis la Fayette, taking care to relieve them once in two months . . .

7-18-81—The Marquis's Table is very indifferently supplied, and that particularly at this time he has nothing to drink but very bad whiskey . . . The Board, reflecting on the eminent services which have been rendered the U. S. in general, and the State of Virginia in particular by the Hon. Maj.-Gen. the Marquis la Fayette; . . . advise that the Commercial Agent . . . purchase a pipe of good wine & hogshead of spirit, to be presented . . . as a compliment from the state.

7-24-81—There is reason to apprehend that the enemy meditate a movement up the Potowmack . . .

JOURNALS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE STATE, OF VIRGINIA, VOL. II APPENDIX

Feb. 7, 1776-June 4, 1776—Minutes of the Committee of Safety

2-8-76—Warrant to Col. John Quarles for £113.10 for expenses of the Prince William minute battalion.

Warrant to Rev. A. Waugh for £248.0 for his pay as chaplain of the army.

Appt. of regular officers of Prince William, also of the review of Capt. Leitch's company of regulars on the 5th.

Warrant to Rev. David Griffiths for use Wm. Grayson for £11 for arms furnished the Public Min. Bat.

Warrant for appt. of regular officers in Fairfax, also for review of Capt. Fitzgeralds co. of regulars on the 6th. Warrant to Fitzgerald for £92.10.0 for bounty money and recruiting expences of his company in Fairfax.

2-10-76—Permit for George Graham to go on board the Rockingham. Warrant for John Sandford for the use of George Mason and John Dalton for £1000 on account for furnishing provisions and necessaries for sundry vessels.

2-19-76—Anthony Noble of Berkeley contracted with the Comm. to furnish 1000 cartooch boxes, belts and bayonet cases at 9 sh. each to be delivered at Dumfries and Richmond courthouse before the 10th of April . . .

2-24-76—Warrant to Capt. Andrew Leitch for £300 to be advanced £50 to each company of his minute men in Prince William.

Warrant to Rev. David Griffiths for £30— for 2 months pay as surgeon to Prince William battalion.

3-1-76—Order that the swan skin in the public store to be made up into waistcoats for the army . . . and 450 yards oznaburg to be made up into hunting shirts for the army.

3-2-76—Pittsylvania regiment allotted to the 3rd reg. in lieu of the Loudon company which is allotted to the 6th reg.

3-5-76—All field officers of the 3rd Battalion to be called into duty immediately and repair to their station at Dumfries.

Col. Mercer of the 3rd Reg. informed the Committee that the officers were inclined to elect Rev. Griffith to the offices of chaplain and surgeon for both which they thought him very well qualified and that his merit entitled him to such an indulgence, but did not care to unite the offices in the same person without the approbation of the Committee. (approved)

Warrant to Ensign John Coffey for £77.9.7 for pay of Capt. Mason's Minute Company.

3-6-76—Col. Hugh Mercer is empowered to procure proper Boats to be built and kept for the Passage of the troops at Occoquan, and that he also in conjunction with Col. Peachy procure proper beacons to be erected for communicating intelligence from the mouth of Potowmac to Alexandria.

. . . issuing of rum to the troops shall be wholly discontinued, it having been only allowed as an indulgence during the sickly and inclement season.

3-7-76—Warrant to Lewis Willis for £5.5.0 for fuel furnished Prince William Battalion.

Ordered that the Louisa Company march to Dumfries their place of Rendezvous . . .

Warrant to Col. Francis Peyton for £1600 as paymaster of Prince William Minute Battalion.

3-8-76—Capt. Gibson's rifle company . . . to reinforce the troops stationed at Suffolk . . .

3-9-76—Col. Grayson commanding officer at Hampton.

3-14-76—Mr. Thomas Hamilton elected a lieutenant of Marines in the Potowmack River department, his rank to be hereafter settled, and that he be desired to enlist any able bodied seamen, to serve on board the vessels for that department.

3-15-76—Commission issued to Capt. Leitch, Prince William, 3rd reg. dated 5th Feb.; to Capt. Fitzgerald, Fairfax, 3rd reg. dated 6 Feb. . . .

3-20-76—Warrant to Leven Powell for £97.0.11 for sundries, £4 of which for a gun for Capt. Wests Co. of regulars, and £31.10 thereof for hunting shirts furnished Capt. Washington Co., 3rd reg.

Maj. Leven Powell to purchase good Musquets of the size formerly mentioned, as many as will be sufficient to arm the Prince William Battalion of minute men . . . also 1000 cartouch boxes . . .

Warrant to Capt. Simon Triplett for £20.8.1 . . . for expences . . . of his company of minute men from Prince William district.

Warrant to Thomas Mason for £26.16.0 for his pay from Nov. 3 to ye 15th inst.

3-21-76—Letter from Col| William Grayson . . . on his resignation of his appointment as Col. of the minute battalion of Prince William district . . .

3-22-76—Warrant to Capt. Cuthbert Harrison . . . for sundry necessities to his company of minute men of the Prince William Battalion.

Ordered that the Comm. of Prince William be wrote to, that the Comm. will take their powder and lead, and direct that they will deliver so much theor to the order of Col. Mason and Mr. Dalton, as they shall judge necessary for the Naval Department of the Potowmack . . .

3-22-76—Francis Peyton, paymaster . . . settled his accounts, ball. due the Public £389.5.0½ which is ordered to be placed to his debt.

John Ramey, George Allen, Ferdinando Oneal, and Samuel Love paid for wagon hire.

John Allison appointed Capt., William Payne jr. 1st Lt., and James Moody, 2nd Lt. of marines for the cruizer employed in Potowmack river called the American Congress.

3-23-76—Warrant to Capt. Fitzgerald for £1.2.4 by him advanced for additional pay to John Butler for Extraordinary services in Supervising and directing the Fifes in the Prince William Battalion.

3-25-76—Alexander Nelson of Philadelphia contracted to furnish . . . 600 stand of arms to consist each of a good musquet 3'8" in the barrel, $\frac{3}{4}$ " bore steel rammers, the upper thimble trumper mouthed, the lower thimble with a spring to retain the ramrod, the bridle lock, brass mounting, a bayonet 18" blade, with a scabbard, one pair bullit moulds to mould 16 bullits to every 40 guns, a priming wire and brush to each musquet, the stand compleat well fixed, and properly proved, to be del. at the town of Fredericksburg . . . by 15 June . . . at £4.5 Virginia currency per stand . . .

3-26-76—Warrant to James Grant for use himself and 3 others for £4 as sailors on Potowmac.

3-28-76—Wednesday, 28 Feb. be the day fixed for the change of the troops from Provincial to Continental pay.

4-1-76—Wages for Commodore 15 sh, Capt. 8 sh per day, 1st mate 6sh, 2nd mate 4sh, boatswain 3 and common sailor 2sh. A Capt. of Marines 6sh, Lt. 4sh, midshipman 3sh, marine 1/6pence . . .

4-2-76—In the first arrangement of companies into regiments Capt. West's co. of Loudon was allotted to the 3rd Reg. stationed at Dumfries . . . Loudon Co. later put into the 6th (mentions disturbances in Loudon).

5-6-76—List of warrants for marines. Warrant for William Mountjoy, quartermaster of the 3rd Va. Battalion.

£35.16.5 for use 3rd reg. and the expences of fixing alarm posts the Potowmac . . . Col. Hugh Mercer proposes having a pilot boat with oars furnished at the joint expence of Va. and Maryland at the Mouth of the Potowmac for purpose of giving intelligence . . .

5-7-76—Warrant for Abigail Morgan for £75 for additional pay in part due her husband Capt. Daniel Morgan, of a rifle company a prisoner, in Quebec, allowed by a resolution of Convention.

halberts, fifes and staffs furnished militia in Charlotte.

5-8-76—Warrant to Capt. Thomas Bullet . . . for expences in conveying powder from Carolina.

exchange rates: half Joes weighing 9 Dwt—\$8; pistoles of 4 Dwt—. . . \$3 11/16; for guineas—\$4 $\frac{2}{3}$

JOURNALS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE STATE OF VIRGINIA—VOL. III

1881

12-4-81—Burr Harrison and Samuel Love, Gents. added to Comm. of the peace for Prince William; William Linton and Thomas Chapman inspectors and William Carter, jr. asst. at Quantico Warehouses; Matthew Harrison and John Chancellor inspectors and Alexander Keith asst. at Dumfries.

12-11-81—Arthur Lee, John Fitzhugh, Thomas Fitzhugh and George Graham added to Commission of the peace for Prince William.

12-14-81—Col. Fitzgerald is desired to deliver to the order of Mr. Jefferson the Encycloidea purchased for this state, he having promised to send for the same.

12-17-81—Two well-mounted Dragoons, of good character . . . to be stationed at the Bolling-Green in order to keep up the line of communication between that, Lynches tavern, Fredericksburg (to Alexandria, agreeably to Count Rochambeau's requisition). (Parenthetic entry in Conn. Minute Book).

1782

1-51-82—William Carter appointed inspector of tobacco in place of Thomas Chapman at Quantico.

2-11-82—On information given by Mr. Richard Graham of abuses committed in the Continental Quarter Masters dept.—Ordered that the Commonwealth's Attorney in the County of Fairfax do enter prosecution . . . against Col. Hendricks on the charge exhibited against Mr. Conn one of his assistants.

3-4-82—Resolution of the General Assembly 5 Jan., 1782 directs . . . Auditors of public Accounts to open a new set of books for keeping an account of the amount of all taxes . . .

5-4-82—Petition in behalf of Charles a negro man slave the property of Charles Thrift, under sentence . . . by Fairfax County court for felony . . . reprove for 2 months . . .

5-13-82—Edward Washington jr and Robert Bogges appointed inspectors of tobacco and William Donaldson assistant at Colchester warehouse in Fairfax.

6-10-82—Richard Graham appointed Commissioner for District No. 9 in place of Matthew Whiting. (State divided into districts Mar. 27—No. 9 includes Fairfax, Prince William, Loudoun and Stafford).

6-11-82—Slave Charles reprieved for another three months . . . (then til Nov.)

7-1-82—Letter from Count Rochambeau requesting boats to be provided for transporting his troops across the rivers . . .

9-4-82—Capt. William Johnson appointed recruiting officer for Prince William and Fairfax for troops for the Continental Army—rendezvous at Fredericksburg.

9-25-82—Agent appointed to dispose of stores . . . instructed not to take less than the following prices: on Potowmack River at Colchester, Dumfries and Alexandria 16/8 for tobacco per hundredweight; 40/ per hwt for hemp.

9-30-82—Letter written to Mr. George Mason jun in Nantz in answer to his favor, entered in letterbook.

10-15-82—John Linton inspector and William Farrow asst. at Dumfries.

10-22-82—Negro slave Charles pardoned . . .

10-23-82—Thomas Pollard, Gent. appointed sheriff for Fairfax.

10-24-82—Nov. 28 set aside for Day of Prayer and Thanksgiving.

10-29-82—It being represented that Thomas Pollard to whom a sheriff's commission was issued a few days since for the County of Fairfax had already served 2 years in that office . . . commission issued to Martin Cockburn, Gent. who is the second person named in the recommendation.

11-7-82—Prices for Public Tobaccos listed. 20 sh. per hundredwt. for Potowmack tobacco at Dumfries, Colchester and Alexandria. Upper James River 24 sh, Lower James 20 sh, upper York river 24 sh, lower York 20 sh, Rappahannock upriver from Port Royal 20 sh and downriver 16 sh 8 pence.

11-13-82—Treasurer . . . to deliver 50,800 and 79,000 lbs. of lower Rappahannock or Potowmack tobacco and 15,000 lb. from the inspection at Dumfries to be paid to Thomas Smith, Agent for Simon Nathan, merchant of Philadelphia . . .

12-2-82—John Linton appointed asst. inspector at Dumfries warehouse.

12-20-82—Warrant for £20 in favor of Wm. McDaniel in payment for ferriages of the French troops. (n: at Dumfries?)

12-24-82—Agent of Commutables to pay U. S. \$25,000 in tobacco at following prices: . . . Alexandria, Falls of Potowmack, Quantico, Acquia, Colchester, Dumfries, etc. 16/8 per hwt.

1783

1-27-83—Rev. John Scott, Alexander Lithgow, Mathew Harrison, William Linton, Thomas Sanford, Robert Brown, Valentine Peyton, Bernard Hooe, John Pope and William Edward Wyatt added to Commissions of the peace and Oyer & Terminer for Prince William. Foushee Tebbs and James Ewell appointed Coroners.

3-31-83—Information received from our Delegates to Congress stating that a general peace had taken place.

4-16-83—John Moss, Clothier to the army, to liquidate accounts . . . he has rank compative to a Major plus 2% commissions . . .

4-17-83—Rev. Dr. Griffith claims land for his services as chaplain and for surgeon . . . Griffith by resolution of Congress in consideration of the scarcity of Surgeons and his superior merit . . . has faithfully performed the duties . . . (granted).

4-19-83—Those troops who were raised for the War be immediately dismissed . . .

4-19-83—Proclamation of cessation of hostilities.

6-26-83—John Lintor appointed inspector and William Farrow assistant at Dumfries warehouses.

7-22-83—William Carter inspector at Quantico . . .

9-8-83—John Regan and William Donaldson Gent. are appointed inspectors and Nathaniel Hally assistant at Colchester.

10-13-83—Richard Sanford and Philip Webster inspectors and Charles Jones assistant at Alexandria; Henry Darne and George Minor inspectors and William Darne assistant at the Falls Potowmack warehouses.

10-21-83—Levin Powell Gent. appointed sheriff of Loudoun.

11-27-83—Joseph Lane, Wm. Gunnell, Wm. Fitzhugh and Thomas Kennon Gents added to the Commissions of the peace for Loudoun; William Bronaugh Coroner.

1784

3-18-84—James Kieth, David Arell, David Stuart, Charles Alexander, Phillip Alexander, William Payne, John Moss and William Deneale, Gents. added to the Comm. for Fairfax Co.

4-19-84—Simon Bolling Gent. appointed additional inspector of tobacco at Alexandria warehouse.

7-1-84—Commissioners appointed to meet with those in Maryland to form regulations touching the jurisdiction and navigation of the River Potowmack . . .

7-12-84—Charles, a slave of James Keith, convicted of felony in Fairfax on 3rd. (Board advises governor to pardon him.)

7-15-84—John Fitzgerald appointed Notary public for the District of Alexandria.

10-14-84—James Ewell appointed sheriff of Prince William; Richard Chichester for Fairfax.

12-7-84—William Tebbs and Alexander Brown appointed coroners for Prince William.

12-9-84—Levin Powell sheriff for Loudoun.

12-11-84—Collin Campbell Gent. appointed Notary Public for the district of Dumfries.

12-15-84—Resolutions on opening the falls of Potowmack laid before the Board . . .

7-6-82—Letter to Capt. Slaughter desiring him to accompany Mr. Dumas the French Quartermaster to Alexandria or Georgetown for the purpose of procuring Quarters and other necessities for the french army.

1785

10-12-85—John Reagan and Samuel Bayley Gentlemen are appt. inspectors and John Stone additional inspector of Tobacco at Colchester warehouse.

10-18-85—New members of Loudoun County court—Jonathan Davis, Joseph Lane, William Gunnell, William Fitzhugh and Thomas Kennon who were left out of the late Commissions for that county; and that the said Davis and William Branaugh be placed in the new Commission . . .

11-5-85—Accounts of John Ballendine, dec'd., against the public respecting the dam and canal at Westham to be referred for settlement . . .

12-13-85—Simon Triplett appt. sheriff for Loudoun.

12-22-85—Account of Pierce Bayley for his services as Deputy Commissioner of the Provision Law under John Brown in Loudoun Co. from 14 Feb., 1781 to 8 Sept. following laid before the board.

1786

2-20-86—Board proceeded to ascertain the value of tobacco borrowed for the use of the Commonwealth, under the resolution of the May Session, 1780, and . . . are under the opinion that the value of such tobacco in money . . . Upper James and York rivers @20/ per Cwt. Upper Potowmack & Upper Rapahannock @18/. All others @16/8.

3-24-86—Searchers appointed in each Naval Office District (to prevent fraud in collecting custom duties). On the Potowmack, one for Dumfries and one for Alexandria. Walter Graham appt. for Dumfries.

The Board, not knowing a proper person who would be willing to accept of the Office for the Port of Alexandria advise His Excellency to address a letter to Col. Simms and Dr. Stewart requesting their information of a fit one, who ought to be allowed eighty pounds per annum.

6-7-86—James Mease McCrae appointed Searcher for port of Alexandria . . .

6-16 86—Escheators appointed—Josias Clapham for Loudon, George Gilpin for Fairfax, Jesse Ewell for Prince William.

10-11-86—Interest & damages to be remitted on Judgment against Richard Graham, sheriff of Prince William, for revenue tax of 1783.

10-11-86—William Darnes appointed additional Inspector at the Falls of Potowmack warehouses, and Richard Sanford, Jr. at Alexandria.

10-14-86—Henry Lee appt. sheriff of Prince William.

10-16-86—It appearing from a certificate of Fairfax County Court that Daniel McCarty, Josiah Watson, Robert McCrea, James Hendricks, Giles Cook, James Keith and Philip Alexander have refused to act as Magistrates, and that

Edward Payne, Thomas Lewis and John Gibson have left the County, The Board advise that the above named Gentlemen be removed from the office of Justices . . . and that the Commissions of the peace & Oyer issued for the said county on Oct. 25, 1784, which have never been qualified to be cancelled.

10-23-86—John McMillian, Gent. appointed sheriff of Prince William in the room of Henry Lee who is a Senator. George Gilpin appt. sheriff of Fairfax.

10-28-86—John Coffey appointed added inspector of Tobacco at Colchester warehouses.

11-8-86—General Assembly . . . appointed William Grayson, Richard Henry Lee, etc. to represent this state in Congress the ensuing year.

A GENEALOGY OF THE TURBERVILLE FAMILY

BY JOHN K. GOTT *

The following sketch of the Turberville family was written for The Lee Society by the late Miss Lucy Brown Beale, prominent Northern Neck historian, in 1929. It is used here as a preface to the geneology of the Turberville family through the courtesy of Mrs. Eleanor Lee Templeman.

"As unto the bow the cord is" so unto a Turberville was a Lee. The first mention of one of this family we find in Northumberland County, Virginia about the year 1680. On May 20, 1685 we find him appointed deputy sheriff to Capt. William Lee. He became an extensive land owner in Northumberland and Lancaster Counties and after the death of William Lee he became sheriff. He was a justice in 1699 and a member of the House of Burgesses in 1702. He served Lancaster County as Clerk. Where he lived, whom he married, where buried are undiscovered facts; yet he lived and his handwriting is preserved to this day in which he styles himself as "John Turberville." He was a man of education and culture, his manuscript copy of the "Acts of the Assembly" still exists, when the law read:—"Whereas many Babling and Slanderous Women Slander and scandalize their Neighbors, for which their poor Husbands are often involved *** be it enacted that Babling and Slanderous Women be punished by Ducking"—then again we find in this primitive volume: "Whereas the dispatch of Business in this Country is made obstructed for want of Bridle Wayes to the several houses and Plantations; it is enacted that every Person having a Plantation make a passage for Man and Horse to his house." How queer this seems to us today, yet "A Table of the Movable Feasts," dated A. D. 1700 and calculated for twenty years, written in his own hand is clear upon the page today, almost, as the day it was written. John Turberville loved his God and the laws of his country and these virtues he passed on to his only son. He died in 1728.

George Turberville, his only son, seated himself at the date of his first marriage in 1718, at "Hickory Hill," Westmoreland County, Virginia; a plantation owned by his father-in-law, Henry Ashton, whose daughter Frances (named for her much married grandmother) was the first wife of George Turberville. This young wife died in the 21st year of her life and the third year of her marriage, her tomb yet remains, close to those of her mother and father on the banks of the old Potomac. From her tomb we find her a "dutiful daughter a faithful wife and

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a tender mother." She left one daughter, Elizabeth, who was a constant invalid from convulsions and she is mentioned in her father's will at the age of twenty one, as his afflicted daughter; and with a father's watchful care he makes every possible provision for her comfort and maintenance, contrary to some historians, she never married and there are no descendants of the Tuberville-Ashton union. George Turberville enjoyed the titles of Captain and Major, in 1725 he became one of the justices of the County and on 25 October 1726 he was appointed Clerk, where he served until his death. Five years after the death of his first wife he married Lettice Fitzhugh, daughter of Hon. William Fitzhugh of King George County, and his wife, Anne Lee. His second wife bore the name of her grandmother, Lettice Corbin; as her mother was the only daughter of the scholarly Richard Lee II and his wife Lettice Corbin of old "Matholic." Lettice Fitzhugh Turberville was evidently the model of her sex and time, her tomb, the first to be placed in the brial plot at "Hickory Hill," still remains in fragments. Her short life's history written thus:

"From a Child she knew the Scriptures which made her Wise unto Salvation; From her infancy she Learned to Walk in the Paths of Virtue. She was beautiful But not Vain, Witty But not Talkative: Her religion was Pure Fervant Cheerful and of the Church of England. Her Virtue Steadfast Easy Natural: Her mind had that mixture of Nobleness and Gentleness As Made Her Lovely in the Eyes of all People. She was Married to Capt. George Turberville, May the 16th, 1727. The best of Wives Made him the Happiest of Husbands. She died the 10th of February, 1732, in the 25th Year of Her Age. . ."

She left no issue, thus Capt. Turberville at the age of thirty-eight was a widower for the second time and had the care of an invalid daughter, and added to his bereavements and misfortune we find recorded on the old record Book, which was brought with his own hand, other trials and perplexities such as: Tom, a negro slave, belonging to George Turberville, who in the night broke into a store house, adjacent to the dwelling house, and stealing sundry goods; such as bolts of stuff, one quart bottle full of gun powder, small bags of Shott, one Gun, etc. Some of his stolen wares he sold to Nat, a slave begonging to Col. Thomas Lee, Nat paying him a paile, then turning evidence against him and poor unfortunate Tom suffered death in consequence. There early days were days of fear and anxiety. Charles Philips a convict servant to Robert Carter came over to Capt. Turberville's Aug. 1730, stealing cider and getting drunk, becoming abusive and dangerous; sulking off and hiding himself in an unfinished building and being accidently found by a terrified member of the family. Prior to the death of Col. Henry Ashton in 1730, Capt. Turberville obtained a deed to "Hickory Hill" giving in payment 1,000 acres of land in Stafford County. Down through the ages this property has come from one generation to another and today remains in the names of the descendants of George Turberville by his third marriage with Martha Lee, daughter of Richard Lee, III, of London and granddaughter of Richard Lee, II and Lettice Corbin his wife.

The third wife of Capt. Turberville inherited much fortune from her mother Martha Silk and the wealthy widow of Thomas Moore of Suffolk, England. George Turberville in his will has this to say of his wife:

It is my will and desire that my Dear Loving Wife, Martha Turberville, have Dwelling house and plantation During the time She remains my widow and no longer and after she marrys, I then desire she may have no more Estate than her Dower and third, this I think Reasonable because my said Dear Wife hath a Right to a considerable in Suffolk in Great Brittian by the will of her mother Mrs. Martha Lee . . . I hope My Dear wife will be satisfied with this my will and think when I am gone that I have done her justice. She has been a kind and good wife to me . . . I doubt not but she will Continue to be such a mother to my dear children after my decease and as my dear wife hath great merrit and will have no Despicable fortune, I doubt not but that she will have admirers Enough, I therefore, I pray God, to advise her in a good choice of a husband and no matter how soon She marry after my Decease (having regard for decency) as the best of women are but helpless alone . . .

By this union with Martha Lee, George Turberville left two sons and a daughter, Lettice, who married Gory Waugh of Stafford County, and left one son. The oldest son was named John and the second son George, both names seem indelibly connectd with the family and as John was oldest he became heir to the homestead; although only a little boy at the time of his father's death in 1742 and still a child at his mother's second marriage, as her husband had predicted and advised in his will. Martha Turberville's second choice was William Fitzhugh, the son of a Lee, we find him August 28, 1744 the husband of Martha and his home was in Cople Parish, Westmoreland, afterwards he was of Calvert County, Maryland. There are descendants of this union.

George Turberville left this world in 1742 a kind and liberal minded man, bequeathing his will:

The Lord's Prayer—The Creed and Ten Commandments to Nomony Church, . . . also coarse goods to be distributed to the poor of Cople Parish.

George, the second son of George and Martha Turberville, married his cousin, Martha Corbin, daughter of Gawin and Hannah (Lee) Corbin of "Peckatone" and he through his wife, the only child, fell heir to this famous old plantation and became progenitor of that branch of the Turberville family.

John Turberville, the "dear little son John," mentioned in his father's will of 1742 and heir to "Hickory Hill," like his brother married his cousin and her name was Martha Corbin. Her portrait still exists and she comes to us through the artist's brush a beautiful and graceful young girl, holding a rose, symbolic of loveliness; her mother was a Lettice Lee, again, and a sister to her husband's mother. Truly one can say:

If Lees wedded Corbins, and Turbervilles wed with Lees, Then Lees wed with Turbervilles and Turbervilles wed with Corbins,
And their children intermarry, till there comes—The blend of years, sweet with the joy of loving—And santified with tears, and out of the evolution, Comes one to mark it true.

Surely the soldiers and statesmen and lovely women that have passed the soil of "Hickory Hill" have a background that should not be forgotten. John

Turberville and Martha Corbin his wife, reaped the fruits of the labor of their forefathers. During the occupancy of this home by this couple Philip Fithian, the interesting tutor at "Nomini Hall," in his diary gives us such intimate glimpses of the Carter and Turberville families, who were close neighbors. He tells us of the barberry, sloes and pomegranates that grew here, of the great bells that rang from one plantation to the other; the old mill with its same peaceful stream that remains today. Groves of peach trees, in full bloom, on the banks of the Nomini. How the Turbevilles and Carters were rowed to Nomini Church on Sunday morning by slaves, when the river Nomini was alive with boats and canoes, some going to church, some fishing, some sporting. The elegant dinner of beef and greens, roast pig, fine boiled rock fish, pudding, cheese, etc. . . . Drinks—good Porter beer, cider, rum and brandy toddy. Plenty to eat, more to drink, these were the Sunday dinners when Mrs. Carter and Philip Fithian dined at "Hickory Hill."

John Turberville and Martha Corbin named their first son George Lee and their married life covered a long period of years and ten children were born to the home. They named another son John, a daughter Lettice and a daughter Martha, these four were the only ones of the ten children that survived childhood. Lettice, the eldest daughter, married Maj. Catesby Jones of Northumberland County and her sons, Commodore Thomas ap Catesby Jones and Gen. Roger Jones (whose portrait hangs on the walls of the court-house in Northumberland) were born at the old Turberville home at "Hickory Hill." Lettice Turberville Jones was grandmother to Julianna Gordon Hays, in whose memory a handsome monument stands at Heathsville, near "Font Hill" the place of her birth.

The other daughter of John Turberville and Martha Corbin became the wife of Dr. Mottrom Ball of Northumberland, but later made her home in Fairfax County close to the home of her sister Lettice who had, with her husband, removed to Fairfax.

George Lee, the eldest son of John and Martha, left the old homestead and made his home in Richmond County, naming his home "Epping" and brought his cousin Betty Tayloe Corbin of Buckingham House, Middlesex, as his bride. His bride perpetuated the name of her grandmother, Elizabeth Tayloe, whose portrait hangs on the walls of beautiful "Mt. Airy," the Tayloe home in Richmond County. George Lee Turberville born in 1760, was educated at Oxford and when still just a boy entered the American army, was promoted to Captain and among the War Records we find dated "White Plains, Dec. 15, 1778, Caple of making a good officer, but young and has seen no service." He was appointed Aide-de-Camp to Major-General Charles Lee, 2 December 1776. He left one son who died early and two daughters, Betty Tayloe and Martha Felicia, both of whom married Beales. Betty Tayloe married Reuben Beale a nephew of Maj. Robert Beale who married her sister, Martha Felicia.

John Turberville, son of John and Martha Corbin Turberville, served in the War of 1812—dying soon after a bachelor, leaving his property, "Hickory Hill" to Major Robert Beale, of Madison County, Virginia, who had married his

niece, Martha, in 1802. Major Beale was forty-two at the date of his marriage and his wife sixteen. He had served in the Revolution with her father and was one year his senior. They made their residence at "Hickory Hill," going to Madison for the summer months. Maj. Beale lived to a great age—dying in 1843, he saw his young wife borne to her grave many years before and during his ownership he saw the old home at "Hickory Hill" pass away. An account of which has come down to us from the pen of a guest in the home in 1830:

Hickory Hill, the residence of the Turberville family, was on the opposite hill from Nomini Hall between which ran the Northeast branch of Nomini. A low brick building, more inviting for its internal comfort and convenience than any imposing aspect it presented to the eye. When young I spent many pleasant hours here in the family of Maj. Robt. Beale, who was the owner, and whose Revolutionary war anecdotes and youthful exploits among the gentle sex, with whom he was a great favorite, always found in me a willing listener. I happened to be at Hickory Hill with a friend the night it was reduced to ashes. It makes me shudder even now, after a period of fifty years, to think of that cold December night, with the frost and stars vieing in brilliancy, when being aroused about 4 o'clock in the morning by an alarm of fire, snatched up my clothes and ran down the stairs, at the foot of the steps encountering the terrified ladies of the family. Maj. Beale unfortunately, like most of our fathers was superstitious and believed in ghosts. Waking up long after the family retired and seeing a light in an adjoining room he covered his head, while these merry revellers were indulging in their orgies as he supposed and was not aware of his danger until the smoke and crackling flames dispelled the allusion and showed a more terrible enemy was invading his premises. His son, Richard, now our representative in Congress, ran about exclaiming "the Lord giveth and the Lord taketh away"—thank God old Clements can't get this house." This Mr. Clements held a large debt against the estate of Major Turberville, who was one of the sureties on a bond he held, and which Maj. Beale who married one of his daughters was using all the appliances of the law to rid himself of the payment of it, with but little prospect finally of doing so, without a sacrifice of property.

Of the large family of Maj. Robert and Martha Turberville Beale, only one son survived to marry and leave issue, Brig. Gen. Richard Lee Turberville Beale, C. S. A. He married Lucy Brown of "Windsor," Westmoreland County and made his home at "Cabinford" built on a portion of the original "Hickory Hill" tract. A daughter of Maj. Robert Beale, became the wife of Thomas M. Arnest of "Nomini Hall" and became the mistress of that interesting home. Three daughters married Davis' leaving descendants in Richmond, Petersburg and Westmoreland.

PECATONE

BRANCH OF TURBERVILLE FAMILY

George Turberville, son of George and Martha Lee Turberville of "Hickory Hill" married his cousin, Martha Corbin of "Pecatone," Westmoreland County.

She was only daughter and heir of Gawin and Hannah Lee Corbin and Hannah Lee was daughter of The Hon. Col. Thomas and Hannah Ludwell Lee of Stratford. We cannot pass on without making comment on the inimitable Hannah Lee Corbin, she possessed the brains and independence of her distinguished brothers and left written evidence of it in the letter she wrote to her brother, Hon. Richard Henry Lee, in which she declares that she will not pay taxes when she had no vote—a pioneer in woman's suffrage. Then again we have in her own handwriting, a book of sermons—when we find in Court records where she was fined for not attending her Parish Church. However, she was mistress of a famous mansion and plantation in her day and left a daughter who fell heir to lovely old "Pecatone," named for an Indian Chief and at whose gate was the famous banqueting hall that we read about in the good old days in Westmoreland.

Philip Ludwell Lee writing to his brother, William, 31 May 1769, said, "Tomorrow Patty Corbin and George Turberville are to be married." The issue of this marriage was first a son, Gawin Corbin, second a son, George Richard Lee, third, a daughter, Hannah, who married first, Dr. Thomas Bayse of Northumberland and second, Hancock Eustace of Stafford County, she died young without issue.

Gawin Corbin, the eldest son, married Mary Willis, daughter of Col. William Daingerfield and left one daughter, Mary, who like her grandmother fell heir to "Pecatone," she married William F. Taliaferro and left many descendants among the Taliaferros, Browns, Roses and Murphys and other families that prize heirlooms of the old homestead of "Pecatone."

George Richard Lee, second son of George and Martha Corbin Turberville, married his cousin Harriet, daughter of Hon. Richard Henry Lee and moved to Fairfax County, naming their home "Chantilly" after the home of Richard Henry Lee in Westmoreland. The issue of this marriage was a son, George Richard Lee, who inherited the family home in Fairfax, where his descendants live today. (Note: George Richard Lee Turberville, Sr. built "Leeton," his daughter, Cornelia and her husband built "Chantilly" and George R. L. Turberville, Jr. was a mute from an early age, his throat having been impaired by typhoid fever.)

A daughter of this marriage, Cornelia Lee Turberville, married Charles C. Stuart and lived to a great age and among her papers at her death was found a letter telling of the location of the grave of her grandfather, Richard Henry Lee, at Burnt House Field, Mt. Pleasant, Westmoreland County, Virginia.

With the removal of this family to Fairfax, the name of Turberville became lost to the annals of Westmoreland and ere soon the homes that sheltered them had passed from us forever.

When we stand upon the lonely, forsaken knoll at "Hickory Hill" and ponder, it seems to speak to us even as a little sunbeam that flitters and shines upon the casket of a love one as it sinks from human view, and when the cold, moist earth falls merciless, shutting out all save the little sunbeam that flitters

and shines, untouched, unharmed, and at last when the sacred mound is covered by loving hands with blossoms, fragrant and fair that we know soon must perish and fade, the little sunbeam, bursting as it were in triumph from the tomb—the emblem of immortality—flitters, shines, untouched, unharmed.

The Virginia Turbervilles are said to be descended from the English family of Bere Regis, Dorset. On the "Battle-Abbey Roll" appears the name of a Sir Payne Turberville, who was a companion of the Conqueror, and is supposed to have been the progenitor of this family in England. The manor of Bere Regis was sold to Robert Turberville, for 608*£.*, 16*s.*, 8*d.*, in 38 Henry VIII, and was for years the seat and sepulchre of generations of this family. The hall of the manor house was adorned with the arms of Turberville, impaling those of the various families with whom they had intermarried. In the year 1633, a John Turberville died, aged 77, leaving a grandson, John, his heir, to whom no account is given in the family pedigree; he may have been the ancestor of the John Turberville who died in Virginia in 1728. As the family in Virginia used the arms of the Turbervilles of Bere Regis, it is most probable they were descended from them.

John Turberville, of Lancaster County, was a Justice in 1699, Burgess in 1703-4, Sheriff in 1705-7, and died in 1728. In a deed of 1726 he mentioned his son, George, as his sole heir. A daughter probably married Francis Kenner, as the latter mentioned in his will of 1725, his brother-in-law George Turberville.

George Turberville, of "Hickory Hill," Westmoreland, was a Justice in 1720, Sheriff in 1722-23, Clerk in 1726-42. He was a wealthy landowner, possessing estates in Northumberland, Westmoreland, Lancaster, King George and Stafford Counties. Francis Lightfoot Lee, in a letter to a cousin in England, wrote: "Cousin George Turberville is the richest and largest landowner we know of—not including King Carter's estates." He married three times: first, to Elizabeth, a daughter of Henry Ashton, of Westmoreland, by whom he had, at least, one daughter, Elizabeth, as mentioned in the will of Henry Ashton. He married, secondly, on the 16th of March, 1727, Lettice, the daughter of William and Ann (Lee) Fitzhugh; she was born the 15th of July, 1707; died the 10th of February, 1732, and was buried near "Hickory Hill;" her tombstone states that she "died great with child," but mentions no children. George Turberville married, thirdly, Martha, the daughter of Richard Lee, of London, and Martha Silk, his wife; after his death, which occurred in 1742, she married William Fitzhugh, of Maryland, a captain in the English army and had a son, George Lee Mason.

George Turberville's daughter by his first wife probably married Gowry Waugh, and had a son, George Waugh. (This is a mistake because Elizabeth Turberville, an epileptic, never married.) The records of the Virginia Court of Appeals show that Mrs. Waugh had a half-brother, George Fitzhugh. The will of George Turberville, probated at Westmoreland on the 30th of March, 1742, mentioned his wife, Martha, a daughter, his "dear little son John," and an unborn child, who was named George Richard. The eldest son, John, was born the 14th of September, 1737; died the 10th of July, 1799; married in 1759; his first

cousin, Martha, daughter of Col. John Corbin, of "Portobago," and Lettice Lee, his wife.

ISSUE BY FIRST MARRIAGE (TURBERVILLE):

1. Elizabeth², b. 12 January 1719; n. m.

ISSUE BY THIRD MARRIAGE (TURBERVILLE):

2. Letitia², m. about 1760, Gowry Waugh and had issue:
(Waugh): 1. George Lee; 2. Robert Turberville.

Another source says that Letitia (or Lettice), was a daughter of the 2nd marriage.

- 3. John², b. 14 Sept. 1737; d. 14 July 1799

- 4. George², b. ca. 1742

3. JOHN² TURBERVILLE (George¹) of "Hickory Hill," Westmoreland County, educated at College of William and Mary; member of the Committee of Correspondence 1775; m. Martha Corbin, dau. of John and Letitia (Lee) Corbin, of "Portobago," Caroline County, Va. She was born 14 Nov. 1738 and died 8 Jan. 1792. He married secondly, Ann Ballentine, widow, by whom he had no issue. She declined to accept dower under his will. (*Virginia Magazine*, v. 30 (1922), pp. 309-310).

ISSUE (TURBERVILLE):

- 5. George Lee³, b. 7 Sept. 1760; d. in 1798

- 6. Lettice Corbin³, b. 7 Jan. 1763; d.

7. John Corbin³, b. 10 Oct. 1765; d. s. p.

8. Jane Lane³, b. 1 May 1767; d.s.p.

9. Ann Silk³, b. 1 April 1769; d.s.p.

10. Lucy Silk³, b. 11 May 1770; d.s.p.

11. Rebecca Lee³, b. 21 Sept. 1772; d. 1 April 1785
(tombstone near "Hickory Hill")

12. Charles Lee Corbin³, b. 16 Dec. 1775; d.s.p.

- 13. Martha Corbin³, b. 4 Nov. 1778; d. 26 March 1865.

14. Troilus Lewin³, b. 29 Dec. 1780; d. 1803, d.s.p.

4. GEORGE² TURBERVILLE (George¹) of Westmoreland County, Va. Took a prominent and active interest in affairs of church and state. He married, on 1 June 1769, Martha, the only child of Gawin Corbin, of "Peckatone," Westmoreland, and Hannah Lee, his wife. The will of George Turberville of "Peckatone," Westmoreland Co., was dated 20 June 1790 and proved 29 January 1793. He stated that his wife Martha had a life interest in all the lands which came to her from her father, Gawin Corbin, except the land in Caroline, Culpeper and Fauquier. He gave her one-third of his other lands, stocks, furniture, etc., his riding carriages, etc. He devised to his son, Gawin Corbin Turberville, land which belonged to his grandfather, Gawin Corbin; to his son, G. R. L. Turberville the land which belonged to his father, George Turberville. And mentions dau. Hannah Lee. Mrs. Hannah Lee Corbin, mother of Martha Corbin Turberville, in her will, dated 20 October 1781, proved 20 October 1781 (Richmond

County), left her daughter, Martha Turberville, all her lands in Fauquier and King George Counties.

George Turberville and his wife are mentioned frequently in the diary of Philip Vickers Fithian who was a tutor in the home of Robert Carter of "Nomini Hall."

Paul Wiltach in his "Potomac Landings" (Doubleday, 1921), p. 115, gives a very interesting paragraph or two on the Turbervilles of "Pecatone." "Many are the quaint traditions of the dwellers in Old Pecatone. The compiler of Lee of Virginia quotes a writer on Westmoreland as saying: "Many wild stories were told, in my youth, of how a lady owner (Mrs. George Turberville) played the part of a petty tyrant among her overseers and negroes, confining the former in her dungeons beneath the house, and the latter sometimes whipped to death! How she travelled at night in her coach and four, armed with pistols and guns. How, in the last days of her recklessness, she, her coach and coachmen were borne aloft in a terrible hurricane, and lost to sight. From that day the house remained unoccupied for years. Then, in popular opinion, it was haunted; lights were seen passing from room to room, and awful groans and shrieks at night would assail the ears of the luckless traveller who happened to be in the vicinity." This seems to have been the sprightly tempered Mrs. George Turberville who, in addition to "pistols and guns," carried axes when she went abroad in her coach to "remove all obstructions."

"George Turberville of Pecatone seems to have been of an equally positive temper. Fithian, in his diary written while a tutor at Nomini Hall, noted: "Mr. Carter dined at Squire Lees some few weeks ago; at the same place, that day, dined also Mr. George Turberville and his wife. As Mr. Carter rode by he observed Mr. Turberville's Coachman sitting on the Chariot Box, the Horses off—After he had made his compliments in the House, he had occasion soon after to go to the door, when he saw the Coachman still sitting and on examination found that he was there fast chained! The fellow is inclined to run away, and this is the method which This Tyrant makes use of to keep him when abroad."

ISSUE (TURBERVILLE):

15. Gawin Corbin³ m. 1792, Mary Daingerfield, dau. of Col. William Daingerfield.
- 16. George Richard Lee³, m. 1794, his cousin, Henrietta Lee, dau. of Richard Henry Lee.
17. Hannah Lee³, m. (1st) Dr. Thomas Pope Bayse, 19 May 1804 (Va. Mag. Hist., p. 433, Vol. 13, No. 4, April 1906); m. (2nd) Hancock Eustace, of Stafford Co., Va. No issue.

5. GEORGE LEE³ TURBERVILLE (John³, George¹) of "Epping Forest," Richmond County, Va., served with distinction in the Revolutionary War, as Capt. 15th Va. Regt., 2 Dec. 1776; Major Aide-de-Camp to General Charles Lee, 26 May 1778; retired 14 Sept. 1778; in 1781 he served with Baron von Steuben; was a member of the House of Delegates, 1785-86-87; of the Convention of

1788; and Sheriff of Richmond Co., 1798; married 4 Jan. 1782, his cousin, Elizabeth Tayloe Corbin, dau. of Gawin and Joanna (Tucker) Corbin. She was born 28 March 1764. Major Turberville's will, dated 17 March 1798, was proved in Richmond County, 2 April 1798. He was among the original members of the Society of the Cincinnati in Virginia (Va. Mag., Vol. 6, p. 23).

ISSUE (TURBERVILLE):

18. John⁴, d. um., served in the War of 1812.

—19. Martha Felitia⁴, b. 1786.

—20. Elizabeth Tayloe⁴.

6. LETTICE CORBIN³ TURBERVILLE (John², George¹), m. in 1778, Major Catesby Jones, of "Mt. Zion," Northumberland County. He was clerk of Northumberland County from 1778 to 1800.

ISSUE (JONES):

—21. Thomas ap Catesby⁴, b. 24 April 1790; d. 30 May 1858.

—22. Roger⁴, b. 1789; d. 1852.

—23. Sarah Skelton⁴, b. 5 Feb. 1781; d. 9 Mar. 1801.

—24. Martha Corbin⁴.

—25. Philip de Catesby⁴, b. 1792; d. 1873.

26. Elizabeth Lee⁴, n. m., was the probable builder of "Sharon," Fairfax County.

27. Eusebius⁴, d. yg.

13. MARTHA CORBIN³ TURBERVILLE (John², George¹), b. 4 Nov. 1778; d. 26 March 1865. She married 25 Jan. 1800, Mottrom Ball, M. D., who was born at "Coan," Northumberland County, 1767; d. 23 Aug. 1842, at "Woodberry," Fairfax County. Dr. Ball was educated at the "Univrs. of Glasgow and Edinburgh, at the first of which he grad. M. D. Began practice in North'd. Co., 1790. In 1814, his property being destroyed by the British, he left North'd. Co. and located in Fairfax Co. Was eminent in his profession and universally beloved; was an earnest Christian and a lay delegate to the Council of the P. E. Church in Va., 1815, et. seq. "He was a striking example of the saying of Dr. Boerhave that the poor were his best patients, for God was their paymaster." (Hayden, *Virginia Genealogies*, p. 136.)

ISSUE (BALL):

—28. Spencer Mottrom⁴, b. 24 Feb. 1801; d. 21 April 1859.

29. Lewin Turberville⁴, b. 20 Sept. 1806; d. ca. 1818.

30. Lucy Waring⁴, b. 1 Nov. 1808; d. s. 16 March 1862.

—31. William Waring⁴, b. 21 Mar. 1812; d. 25 March 1862.

16. GEORGE RICHARD LEE³ TURBERVILLE (George², George¹) of "Chantilly," Fairfax County, married about 14th of December 1794, his cousin, Henrietta Lee, dau. of Richard Henry Lee, of "Chantilly," by his second wife, Anne (Gaskins) Pinkard. Henrietta Lee Turberville, sometimes spelled "Harriot," married (2nd), Rev. William Maffitt, of "Salona," Fairfax County.

ISSUE (TURBERVILLE):

32. George Richard Lee⁴, b. 1797; d. 1848, of "Chantilly," Fairfax Co. He was a mute as a result of a childhood illness. Married Margaret DeBell.

33. Cornelia Lee⁴, b. 1797; d. 1883.

34. Richard Henry⁴, d.s.p.

19. MARTHA FELITIA⁴ TURBERVILLE (George Lee³, John², George¹) married 1 August 1802, Major Robert Beale, of "Mountain View," Madison County, Va., b. 1759; d. 1 Sept. 1843. They later lived at "Hickory Hill," Westmoreland County and spent their summers in Madison County. He served in both the Revolutionary War and the War of 1812. His will, dated, 11 Aug. 1842, was probated in Westmoreland County (W.B. 31, p. 411). For further information on Major Beale, see: Hodges, F. B. S.: THE GENEALOGY OF THE BEALE FAMILY, 1399-1956 (1956), p. 65f.

ISSUE BEALE:

35. William⁵, b. 1805; d. um. 1835.

36. Robert⁵, b. 21 June 1807; d. um. 1844.

37. Anne Turberville⁵, b. 28 March 1809; m. 1838, as his 2nd wife, Rev. Joseph H. Davis, husband of her deceased sister, Martha.

38. Martha⁵, b. 10 Dec. 1810; d. 1835; m. 1833, Rev. Joseph H. Davis, M. E. Ch., South, Va. Conf.

39. Frances Lucinda⁵, b. 7 Sept. 1813; d. 1823.

40. Elizabeth Tayloe Corbin⁵, b. 21 July 1815; d. 1851; m. 1837, Wm. T. Davis.

41. Emily Mildred⁵, b. 12 July 1817; m. 1839, Thomas M. Arnest of "Nomini Hall," great-grandson of Councilor Carter.

42. Richard Lee Turberville⁵, b. "Hickory Hill," Westmoreland County, 22 May 1819; d. 21 April 1893, Brig. General, C.S.A.; m. 1840, Lucy Maria Brown.

43. George Turberville⁵, b. 1821; d. yg.

44. Mary Margaret⁵, b. 1822; d. yg.

20. ELIZABETH TAYLOE⁴ TURBERVILLE (George Lee³, John², (George¹)) married 28 April 1800, Reuben Beale in Westmoreland County. They lived in Madison County, Va. where he served as a Member of the House of Delegates for the Commonwealth of Virginia, 1795-1796.

ISSUE (BEALE):

45. John T.⁵

46. Robert⁵

47. Felicia Corbin⁵, m. 1836, Rev. Alexander Compton, of Groveton, Prince William County, Va.

21. THOMAS ap CATESBY⁴ JONES (Lettice Corbin³, John², George¹) married 1823, Mary Walker Carter, dau. of Charles and Anne Beale (Carter) Carter, of "Mt. Atlas," Richmond County. Mrs. Jones was a sister of John Hill Carter. For extended biography of Commodore Thomas ap Catesby Jones, U. S. N. see: THE CONTENTIOUS COMMODORE, Thomas ap Catesby Jones of the Old Navy, 1788-1858, by Udolpho Theodore Bradley, unpublished doctoral thesis at Cornell University, 1933, pp. 224. Also, VIRGINIA CAVALCADE, No. 3, Winter 1967. The Jones family genealogy, CAPTAIN ROGER JONES OF LONDON AND VIRGINIA, by Lewis H. Jones (1891) also has extended remarks of Commodore Jones' career. Commodore Jones inherited "Sharon"

from his sister, Miss Elizabeth Lee Jones, who inherited the section of her mother's portion of John Turberville's "Woodberry."

ISSUE (JONES):

48. Meriwether Patterson⁵, b. at "Sharon" 25 August 1821; d. 11 April 1866, Lt. Comdr., U. S. N. buried at Lewinsville Presbyterian Churchyard.

49. Mark Catesby⁵, died at Lewinsville, Fairfax County.

50. Martha Corbin⁵.

51. Mary Elizabeth⁵, m. Mr. Beal.

22. ROGER⁴ JONES (Lettice Corbin³, John²). He was appointed 2nd lieutenant of marines on 29 Jan. 1809, and on 12 July, 1812, was transferred to the artillery, with the rank of captain. He received the brevet of major for services in the battles of Chippewa and Lundy's Lane, and lieutenant-colonel for gallantry in the sortie from Fort Erie. On 10 Aug. 1818, he was appointed adj. general with the rank of colonel, and on 17 Sept. 1824, was brevetted colonel. On 7 March 1825, he was appointed adjutant-general of the army, which post he held till his death. He was brevetted brigadier-general in June, 1832, and major-general in May, 1848.

For gallant conduct in the War of 1812 the State of Virginia presented him with a handsome sword. He married Mary Ann Mason Page, dau. of Wm. Byrd Page of Clarke County, Va., and his wife Ann Lee, and died in Washington, D. C., July 15, 1852.

ISSUE (JONES):

52. William P.⁵

53. Catesby ap Roger⁵.

54. Letitia Corbin⁵.

55. Mary Ann⁵.

56. Meriwether⁵.

57. Eusebius Lee⁵ M.D.

58. Edmonia Page⁵.

59. Roger⁵.

60. Walter⁵.

61. Charles Lucian⁵.

62. Thomas Skelton⁵.

63. Virginia Byrd⁵.

64. Winfield Scott⁵.

23. SARAH SKELTON⁴ JONES (Lettice Corbin³, John²) married Henry Waring Ball, b. 1780; d. 1847. He married (2d) 19 Oct. 1809, Catherine B. Frost, b. 1788; d. 1846.

ISSUE (BALL):

65. Catesby Jones⁵.

66. Lettice Corbin⁵.

24. MARTHA CORBIN⁴ JONES (Lettice Corbin³, John², George¹) married William Gordon of Westmoreland County.

ISSUE (GORDON):

- 67. Juliana⁵, m. Rev. Hayes.
- 68. William W.⁵, killed in Mexican War.
- 69. Caroline Virginia⁵.
- 70. John T.⁵

25. PHILIP de CATESBY⁴ JONES (Lettice Corbin³ married Ann Williams of Winchester, Virginia. He lived in Jefferson County, Va. (now W. Va.)

ISSUE (JONES):

- 71. John W.⁵
- 72. Lewin T.⁵ (1891—lived near Leesburg, Va.)
- 73. Elizabeth⁵.

28. SPENCER MOTTROM⁴ BALL (Martha Corbin³, John³) married 7 May 1833, Mary Dulany, b. 14 Mar. 1813, dau. of Daniel French Dulany, of "Oak Mount," Fairfax County. "Oak Mount" was the present site of the Greenway Manor sub-division at Falls Church. Colonel Ball was a member of the Virginia legislature from Fairfax County, 1832-1838. He also served as Clerk of the Court of Fairfax County. Col. and Mrs. Ball are buried in the Falls (Episcopal) Church church yard.

ISSUE (BALL):

- 74. Mottrom Dulany⁵, C.S.A., b. 1835; d. 13 Sept. 1887.
- 75. Lucien Henry⁵, b. 1838; d. 1839.
- 76. Rebecca French⁵, m. John Addison, of Richmond, Va.
- 77. Nancy Hunter⁵, b. 1844; d. 1845.
- 78. William Selwyn⁵, b. 1846; d. 1932—C.S.A., married his 1st cousin, Martha Corbin Turberville Ball, dau. of Wm. Waring Ball.
- 79. James May⁵, b. 1849; d. 1932, m. Ellen Powell. Lived at "Brewdley," Richmond, Va. Had: (1) James M., Jr. (2) Ellen Lee and (3) Mary.
- 80. Annie Corbin⁵.

31. WILLIAM WARING⁴ BALL (Martha Corbin³, John³, George³) married 6 May 1834, Dorothy H. McCabe, of Leesburg, Va. He lived at "Woodberry" with his mother and with his family refugeeed to Albemarle County during the Civil War, where he died.

ISSUE (BALL):

- 81. Mary Gray⁵, b. 1835; d. 1858.
- 82. Mottrom McCabe⁵, b. 1837; d. 1890.
- 83. Summerfield⁵, b. 1839; d. 1864.
- 84. John Henry⁵, b. 1840; d. 1863.
- 85. William Waring⁵, b. 1843; d. 1875, d.s.p. Died of injuries from a fall when he stepped out of a wagon and got his feet entangled in the reins. He broke his neck and died instantly.
- 86. Lewin Turberville⁵, b. 23 Mar. 1846; d. 1927.
- 87. Charles Tebbs⁵, b. 1848; d. 1930.
- 88. Alfred Clifton⁵, b. 1851; d. 1852.

89. Isaac Lauck⁵, b. 1853; d. 3 Aug. 1906, m. 20 Jan. 1881, Francis C. Hedgman, b. 1859; d. Aug. 1944. Had: (1) Richard Lee, 1901-1969; (2) Philip Stuart, b. 1885; (3) Dorothy Cecilia, 1881-1929; (4) Lucy Waring, 1883-1950; (5) Martha Corbin Turberville, 1889-1890; (6) Frances Catherine Hedgman, 1896-1969.

90. Martha Corbin Turberville⁵, b. 1855; d. 1925.

WINDY HILL FARM*

BY

SUSAN COLLET BUTLER†

On the top of a hill about one-half mile north of present-day Lewinsville Church, on Lewinsville Road in McLean, Virginia, stands a frame house believed to have been built around 1800.

A descendent of the Magarity family, which held long possession of this house and property, has related her understanding that the house was built about 1799 by a bachelor named Jesse McVeigh.¹ According to Jonathan Magarity's grandson,² the McGarity and McVeigh families originally lived in County Tyrone, Ireland, where cousins still reside. The first two McGaritys to come to America were James (born in 1816) and his brother Jonathan (born in 1818,) both of whom then settled near Lewinsville.³ They were the sons of Andrew Jackson Magarity and Euphemia McVeigh McGarity.⁴ Euphemia was buried in the Cemetery of the Lewinsville Presbyterian Church in 1869.⁵

Available deed records do not offer any proof of when the house was first occupied. This farm was assembled from four different tracts by Townsend McVeigh between 1850 and 1867.⁶ Loudoun County records indicate that Jesse McVeigh and Townsend McVeigh were members of the same family.⁷

* Also known as Hill Farm and Bois de Gosses (Goss's Woods) after the present owners (1971) Porter J. and Mary L. Goss.

† Miss Butler is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Scot Butler of McLean. This paper was prepared while Miss Butler was a student at Langley High School.

¹ Mrs. Henry A. Storm, reported in 1950.

² Mr. Henry T. Magarity, McLean, Virginia

³ Fairfax County Index of Births:

James W. Magarity, May 2, 1853 (son of Jonathan)

Euphemia Jane McGarity, June 8, 1853 (daughter of James)

Jonathan changed the name spelling from *Mc* to *Magarity*.

There are many Fairfax County Deed Book references to land transactions by both Jonathan and James: Liber F No. 4, folio 345; Liber F No. 4, folio 377; Liber K-4, f. 288; Liber L-4, f. 17; Liber B-5, folio 636. The Census of 1860 records that both Jonathan and James were in their early forties; Jonathan owned \$10,000 worth of slaves and James, \$9,000 worth.

⁴ Magarity Family genealogy from Bible in possession of Henry T. Magarity, grandson of Jonathan and son of James W. Magarity.

⁵ Lewinsville Presbyterian Church Cemetery records, now being assembled and reorganized by Mrs. Victor Searle, McLean, Virginia.

⁶ Fairfax County deed records: Liber C-4, f. 5; Liber C-4, f. 8; Liber C-4, f. 462; Liber H-4, f. 341; Liber H-4, f. 397.

⁷ Jewell, Aurelia M., *Loudoun County, Virginia, Marriage Bonds, 1762-1850*, Berryville, Va., Chesapeake Book Company, 1962, p. 22. Jesse (1770-1856) and Townsend McVeigh (1800-1877) and their wives are all buried in a family plot in Sharon Cemetery, near the (now) Baptist Church in Middleburg, Virginia.

Jonathan Magarity bought the "Hill Farm"⁸ property in 1869 from Townsend McVeigh's successor, Daniel Tompkins. From that date until 1941, the house was in the possession of the Magarity family.

One of Jonathan's granddaughters feels that he was "land crazy,"⁹ and the Fairfax County deed records show that he invested in a tremendous number of pieces of land in this area, including a tract at present-day Tyson's Corner and a part of the Westgate property, "Storm Farm," now the site of the Commons Apartments.¹⁰ Jonathan had plenty of property to pass on to seven of his children.¹¹ After his death his heirs took the division and distribution of the land to court, as recorded in the Circuit Court, October Term, 1895. The case was settled by a Deed of Partition,¹² in which all the land was pooled together, divided into numbered lots and a certain lot given to each of the heirs. At this time Jonathan's son James W. was already living in the Hill Farm house on the then 72-acre lot. James was given possession of this land.

During the Civil War, troop movements and action were reported at Lewinsville. Few large-scale battles occurred, but because of its location at the crossing of five roads and its elevated position, Lewinsville was chosen as a site for permanent occupation by the Union forces.

From late summer '61 . . . Washington began to gird for trouble. A chain of forts and batteries took shape—only a few at first, close in, but, by the time of the surrender four years later, half a hundred or more. And out in Fairfax, in a giant arc from Chain Bridge to Vienna, to Fairfax, to Alexandria, was developed a perimeter of outposts, an alert line of pickets and videttes walking and riding back and forth in a daily routine that for years could not be relaxed.¹³

The Lewinsville Presbyterian Church was used for such an occupation, and suffered considerable damage. "The Church building, manse, stable and school were all occupied by Federal troops for about two years."¹⁴ James W. Magarity, when he was a boy living near Lewinsville, saw Union troops leading their horses into the Church, from which the weather boarding had been removed. A Cavalry Unit was stationed in the Church.¹⁵ Years later the Federal Government repaid the Church for this destruction.

According to the War Records, most of the action at Lewinsville in September 1861 appeared to be south of "the crossroads" marking the center of Lewinsville, between old Route 123 (Chain Bridge Road) and present-day Magarity Road, then called "the New Cut Road."¹⁶ In the fall of 1863, however,

⁸ Fairfax County Deed Book Liber H-4, f. 397.

⁹ Mrs. Harry Farver (Della Storm, granddaughter of Jonathan.)

¹⁰ Fairfax County Deed Books: Liber F-4, f. 345; Liber A-5, f. 365.

¹¹ Liber G-2, ff. 215, 216.

¹² Liber M-6, f. 525.

¹³ Jones, Virgil Carrington. "Action Along the Union Outposts in Fairfax." *Historical Society of Fairfax County, Virginia, Inc., Yearbook*, 3:1-8, 1954.

¹⁴ Lewinsville Presbyterian Church. *Centennial Celebration*, 1846-1946. October 13-20, 1946, p. 7.

¹⁵ Ibid.

troops did pass by way of Lewinsville Road, "the road leading from the camp (Beckwith) toward the Alexandria and Leesburg pike, which it intercepts near Difficult Run."¹⁷ Confederate troops under Lt. Col. Elijah White attacked Camp Beckwith, a cavalry post and contraband farm for the recuperation of horses, supposedly on a hill on Lewinsville Road.¹⁸ Conceivably this camp could have been present-day Windy Hill Farm, but thus far no one seems able to identify its location. It seems that the outer perimeter of forts in the defenses of Washington were for the most part temporary and few were ever located on maps. Another "mystery" fort in this immediate area was Camp Advance, five miles from Lewinsville, perhaps near Commodore Jones' Sharon Farm, now Langley Estates between Old Georgetown Pike and Churchill Road.

Tradition claims that Windy Hill Farm was used as a field hospital, and a "blood stain" is still visible on the floor of one of the bedrooms. No documentary proof of this legend has been found, but the Camp Beckwith surprise night attack could have resulted in several wounded soldiers being cared for in the house, where many were reported to have been sound asleep when the attack began.¹⁹

The appearance of the house itself today is greatly dissimilar to that of its early existence. Viewing Drawing No. 1, some of the characteristics of the original house are shown. The walls of the living room and hall are much thicker than those of the rest of the house, each wall having about six inches greater width than those of the other parts. During alterations, the walls of this section were found to be large hewn logs, eighteen inches square, roughly shaped and very slightly notched to rest one on another. The logs had been chinked with mortar, since disintegrated to bits of stone. The hall, whose outer walls are this same thickness, was undoubtedly built as a part of this small two-story house. The partition between the hall and the living room could conceivably have been built at a later date. This becomes a possibility as this wall is thinner and rests on the floor, showing the continuous floor boards under the interior wall; or the wall may easily have been constructed this way originally simply because it was indoors. The door at the back of the living room has been blocked off from the inside because of drafts but is still visible from the outside through the planting. (Compare photographs 1 and 2.) The room has a large fireplace as shown in the plan. The old chimney evidently collapsed and a new one was built.²⁰ (See photo 3.)

The bedroom and hall upstairs (Drawing No. 2) show by the wall thickness and consistency that this was also part of the original. A stairway from the back corner of the bedroom leads up to an attic.

It is believed that the den shown in Drawing No. 1 was once the kitchen. Mr. Charles Magarity, who visited in the house during his childhood, remembers

¹⁶ *The War of the Rebellion: Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies*. 130 vols. Washington Government Printing Office 1880-1891. Series I, Vol. V, p. 168-172.

¹⁷ *Ibid.*, Series I, Vol. XXIX, part 1, p. 201.

¹⁸ *Ibid.*

¹⁹ *Ibid.*

²⁰ Mr. Henry T. Magarity.

being told to go from this room "into the house." Mr. Henry Magarity confirms that it was a separate kitchen, not connected to the dining room when the latter was added to the original part. The rooms of this part of the house have thinner walls, with studs made of small trees with the bark still left on. The size of the den today is probably larger than it was as a kitchen, as the end wall was knocked down and extended out to meet the wall of the dining room. Under the den is a basement, most of which has stone walls, but which was extended back (north) with cinder blocks later when the bathroom was added to the back of this wing. The narrowness of the original basement is a clue to the actual size of the early kitchen above, as it is not nearly as large as the den, now above it. A few steps from the door leading outside the den is a small cottage built about 1946, incorporating an old spring house. (Photo No. 8.)

From the back corner of the den leads a flight of stairs up to the bedroom above, shown in Drawing No. 2. This room has been completely rebuilt. The original one, as shown in the black and white pictures taken in 1950, was similar to a garret with low eaves and one could stand only in the middle of the room. The room was torn down to the floor and reconstructed as a full-size room. Photograph No. 4 shows that the low ceiling left no space for second-story windows on the front or back, and the roof did not join the chimney at a very high point. After the remodelling in 1954, (Photographs Nos. 5, 6, and 7) the wing is shown with windows for the second floor. The roof of the bedroom never became as high as that of the rest of the house because the floor was lower than that of the other upstairs rooms. A small two-step flight of stairs leads from this end bedroom up into the next room. Again a bathroom was added at the back at the same time. The railing which had protected the top of the bedroom stairwell was removed and replaced by a trap door, enlarging the usable floor area.

It is thought that the central block of dining room and bedroom above was built sometime after the original hall and living room, to connect the old kitchen to the hallway and living room. It appears that the dining room once had a large fireplace but, probably due to structural problems, the chimney had to be removed and was replaced by a small one with only one flue for the furnace, which is reached by a pipe through the basement wall. Where the den wall was extended sideways, the ground beneath was never excavated for crawl space. The dining room fireplace no longer exists and patched floor boards show the size of the previous old hearth.

The bedroom above the dining room is the one in which the supposed war-time bloodstain is visible. The bathroom and kitchen wing (Photo No. 1) was a 1946 addition to the house. The earlier wooden steps at the back door were replaced with brick and the brick terrace between the two back wings still exists.

The old oak shingle roof was replaced with a red tin roof by James Magarity and has now been painted black. Shutters have been attached to some of the windows. The planting around the house has grown tremendously in the past twenty years. A red barn shown in a few of the pictures (Photo Nos. 8 and 9) was built when the previous large farm barn burned. A small branch of Scott's Run flows through the front field at the bottom of the hill.

An item of interest: a number of doorways in the house were cut through the early log walls, so that it was necessary to step up and over and then down to get from one room into another, as the supporting logs were not notched enough to form a complete opening. The doorway from the front hall into the dining room has a hump rather than a step and is a great bump for small tricycle riders!

It is interesting to reflect that many small boys and girls have lived their childhoods enjoying the space and beauty of this property. Almost every owner has raised youngsters on this historic hilltop.

MAGARITY FAMILY GENEALOGY

Andrew Jackson McGarity—Euphemia McVeigh McGarity (1784-1869), married 1805:

Son—Jonathan Magarity (1818-1894)-Frances Ann Swink Magarity (1832-1891 (daughter of Joseph and Sara Ann Swink)), married 1848:

Grandchildren—Joseph Edward (1849-?).

James William (1853-1941)-Kate Bruner (1858-1926), married 1874.

Sons: J. Lewis, Henry T., Fred, and George.

Gregory (1854-?).

Albert (1856-?)-Jemimia Hunter, married 1880. Changed name from Magarity to Mack. Grandchildren: J. Hunter Mack, and Edith Mack Gantt (Mrs. Floyd Gantt).

Jonathan (1857), Nathaniel Andrew, twins, died as infants.

Sara Ann Euphemia (1858-?)-John A. Storm, married 1877. Children: Della Storm Farver (Mrs. Harry Farver), Henry A. Storm, and Clemens Storm. Grandchildren: Sara Farver Kasdorf (Mrs. Earl Kasdorf), and Miriam Storm Long, (Mrs. Maurice Long).

Ida (1860)-Robert Skinner, married 1876.

Keron Happuch (1862), Edward F. Swink, married 1881.

John William Swink Magarity (1865).

Lorin (1867).

Lillian Elizabeth (1870).

Compiled from Henry Magarity's family Bible records; Fairfax County deed books and Court cases; Lewinsville Church Cemetery records and personal acquaintance with family members.

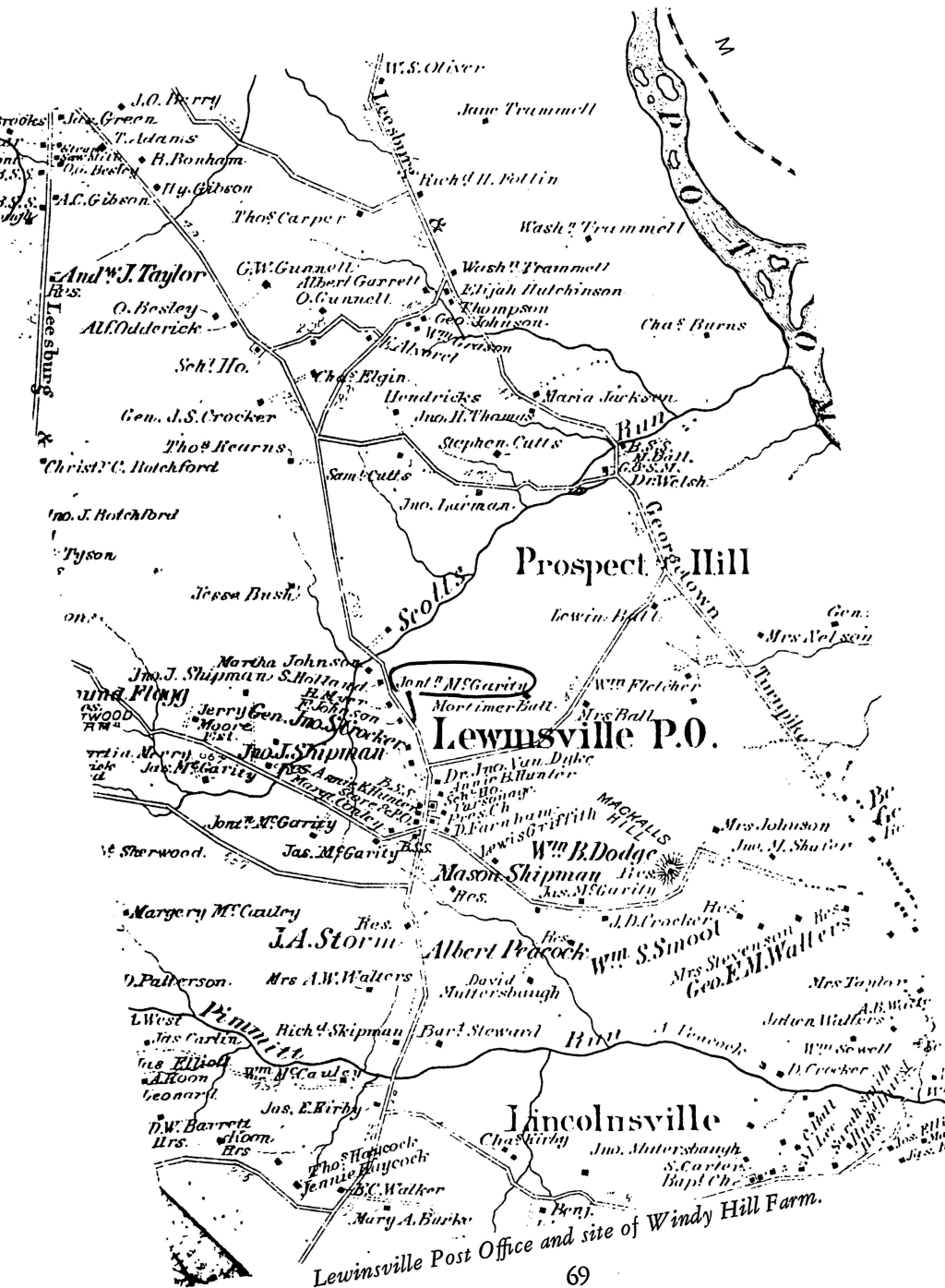
SOURCES

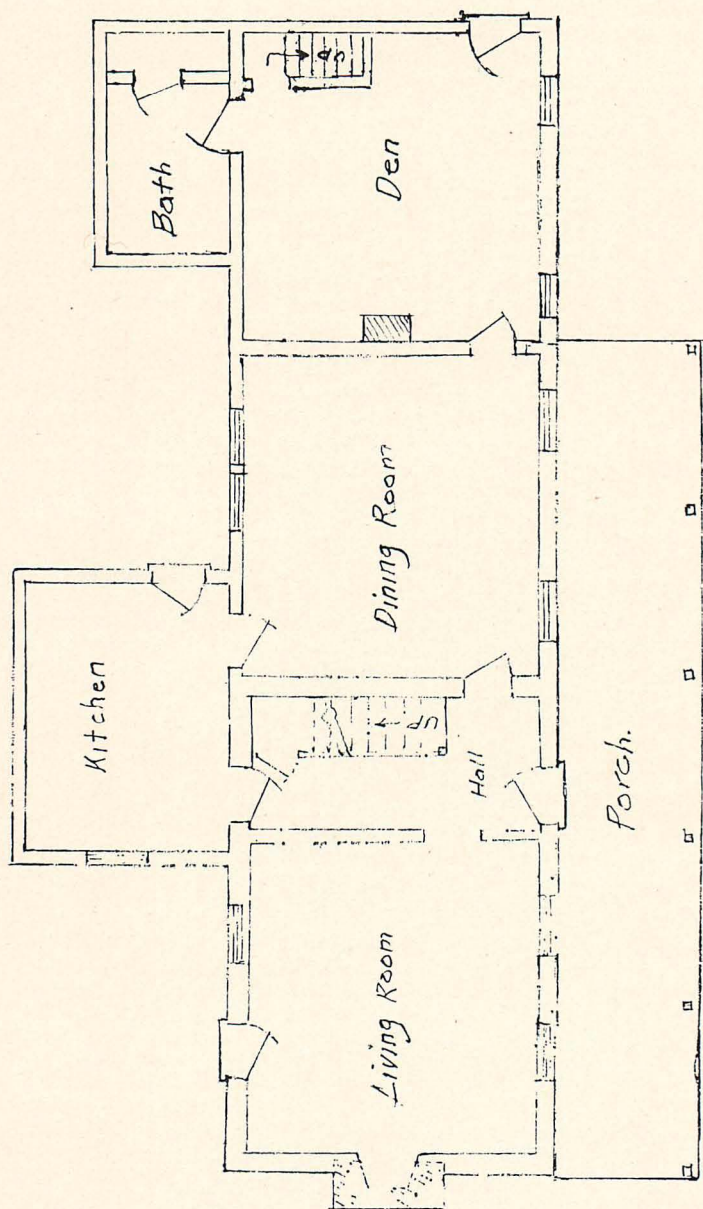
1. Fairfax County Deed Books, Fairfax County Courthouse, Fairfax, Va.
2. Fairfax County Circuit Court decisions, October Term, 1895.
3. Fairfax County Marriage, Birth and Death Records.
4. Fairfax County Will Books.
5. Jewell, Aurelia M., *Loudoun County, Virginia, Marriage Bonds, 1762-1850*, Berryville, Va., Chesapeake Book Company, 1962.
6. Jones, Virgil Carrington, "Action Along the Union Outposts in Fairfax," *Historical Society of Fairfax County, Virginia, Inc., Yearbook*, 3: 1954, p. 1-8.

7. Lewinsville Presbyterian Church Cemetery Records, McLean, Virginia.
8. Lewinsville Presbyterian Church. *Centennial Celebration, 1846-1946*.
October 13-20, 1946, p. 7.
9. Map of Providence District, Fairfax County, Virginia, by G. M. Hopkins,
Philadelphia, 1878.
10. Sharon Cemetery, Middleburg, Virginia: headstones.

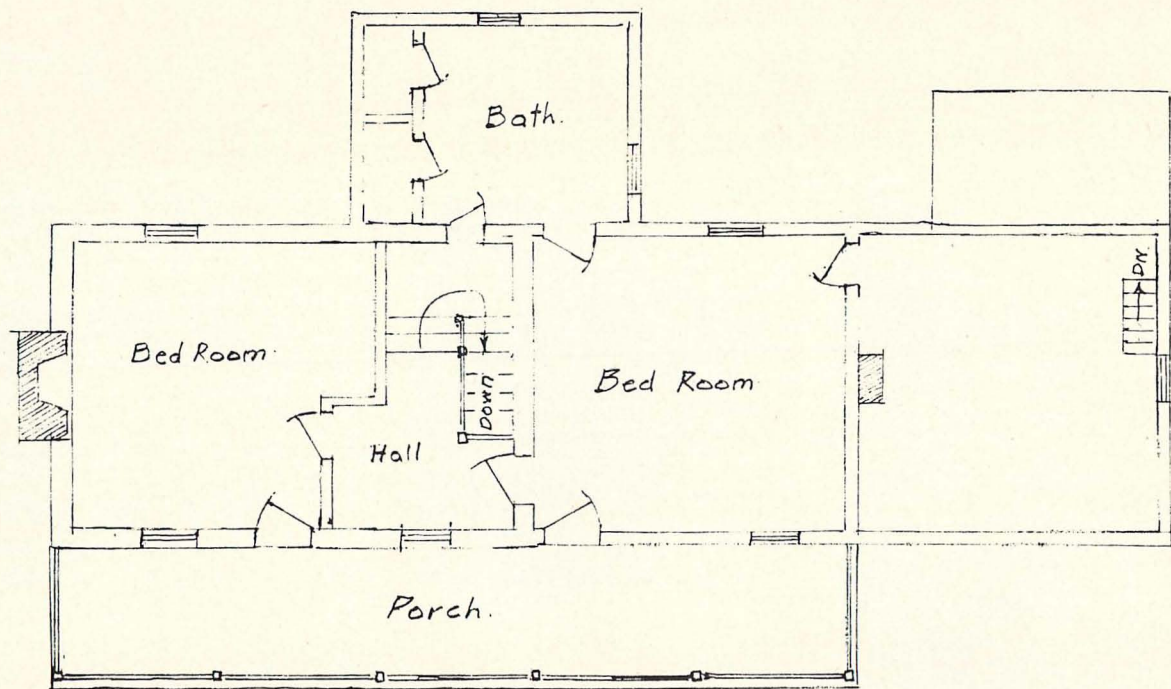
Interviews

Mr. Beverly M. Coleman, McLean, Virginia.
 Mrs. Harry R. Farver, McLean, Virginia.
 Mrs. Floyd Gantt, McLean, Virginia.
 Mr. John Gott, Librarian, Langley High School, McLean, Virginia.
 Mr. Winslow R. Hatch, McLean, Virginia.
 Mr. Virgil Carrington Jones, Centreville, Virginia.
 Mrs. Earl Kasdorf, Falls Church, Virginia.
 Mrs. Maurice Long, McLean, Virginia.
 Mr. Alvin Magarity, McLean, Virginia.
 Mr. Charles Magarity, Florida.
 Mr. Henry T. Magarity, McLean, Virginia.
 National Archives, Cartographic Section.
 Mrs. Charles Reed, Washington, D.C.
 Mrs. Victor Searle, McLean, Virginia.
 Colonel Rudolph G. Seeley, McLean, Virginia.
 Dr. H. Garnett Snead, Falls Church, Virginia.
 Mr. Mayo Stuntz, Vienna, Virginia.
 Mr. Lowell R. Wright, Fairfax, Virginia.

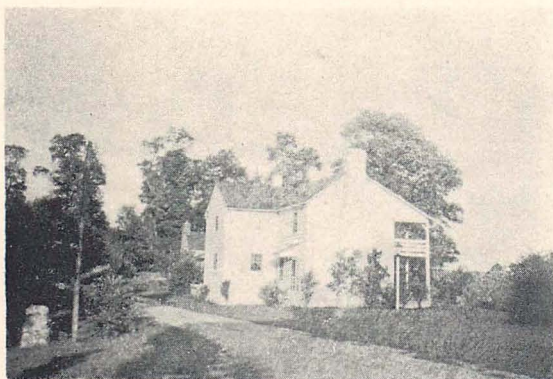




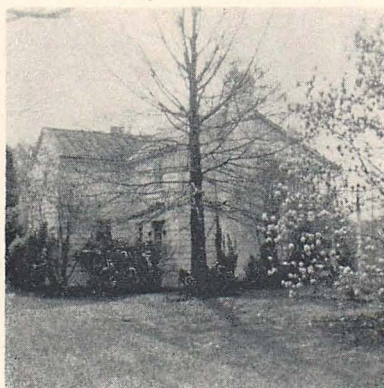
WINDY HILL FARM—FIRST FLOOR PLAN, 1950.



WINDY HILL FARM—SECOND FLOOR PLAN, 1950.



1



2



3

Windy Hill Farm.



4



5



6

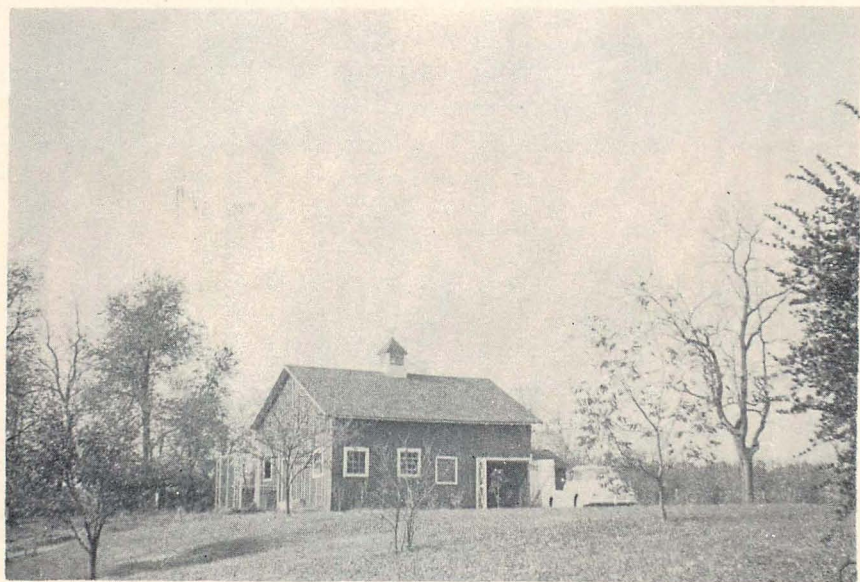


7

Windy Hill Farm.



8



9

Windy Hill Farm.

74

Official Records of the Colonial Period in Fairfax County *

Foreword

The public records of Fairfax County, begun in 1742, have been preserved by the interest and care of generations of justices, judges, and clerks of the Fairfax County Courts. This booklet, which describes the official records of the County, and offers some suggestions to facilitate their use, has been produced by the Historical Society of Fairfax County acting in cooperation with the Clerk of the Courts.

Use of the old records for historical and genealogical research has greatly increased in recent years. The completion of the County Administration Building has provided an opportunity to maintain, in the Courthouse, a room in which the older records are housed together with facilities for the convenience of those who may wish to examine them.

The volumes of manuscript records are the evidence of our debt to those who have been responsible for their preservation for two centuries. I ask those who wish to examine the official records to share my responsibility for their preservation. The staff of the office of the Clerk of the Courts will assist visitors to the record room on request.

W. FRANKLIN GOODING
Clerk of the Courts

Fairfax County is one of the great historical areas of the United States. Two men who lived here—George Washington and George Mason—led the way to freedom for this nation, and the preservation of that freedom by the American Constitution. Americans and representatives of other nations come in increasing numbers to see the County's historical landmarks. The custodians of George Washington's Mt. Vernon and George Mason's Gunston Hall welcomed 1,275,000 visitors in 1969.

The interest of Americans in the landmarks of Colonial America increases each year. Visiting Fairfax County they may realize, for the first time, that the western frontier of America was here before 1750. The embryo of American

* This was originally printed as a small booklet to aid researchers in Fairfax County. It was prepared by Laurence M. Mitchell and printed by the County. It is republished here in a more permanent document and equally available for reference.

society was forming on the Northern Virginia frontier during the first half of the 18th century.

The official manuscript records of Fairfax County are records of history in terms of the experience of the men and women who came into this part of Virginia to make their homes while all of America beyond the Blue Ridge was an unknown wilderness. The pioneers have disappeared and that was in the order of nature. The physical evidence of their lives and accomplishments has almost disappeared but that willful destruction was not inevitable, or necessary, and will be increasingly regretted.

As the landmarks of the past are erased the written records which have survived assume an increasing importance. The manuscript records of court orders and decrees, wills, estate inventories, and conveyances of the land, are irreplaceable and priceless. They constitute an original and reliable source of information for historians, genealogists, and all others who believe "that the past is prologue." The official records of Fairfax County are archives to which those who would write authentic history should return again and again.

The Official Records

Jurisdiction

Ten counties were established in that part of Virginia bounded by the Rappahannock, the Potomac, and the Blue Ridge. Northumberland County, formed about 1645, was divided in 1653 to form a new county called Westmoreland which included the frontier between the Rappahannock and the Potomac and the wilderness beyond to the Blue Ridge. By the same process Stafford, Prince William, and Fairfax counties were created, in the order, each to include a wilderness area beyond existing settlements. Records pertaining to the area now in Fairfax County will be found in Northumberland County for the period prior to 1653, in Westmoreland County from 1653 to 1664, in Stafford County from 1664 to 1730, and in Prince William County from 1730 to 1742.

In 1757 that part of Fairfax County northwest of a boundary defined as "Difficult Run, which falls into Potomac River, and a line to be run from the head of the said run a straight course to the mouth of Rocky Run," was cut off to form Loudoun County. In 1798 the Fairfax-Loudoun line was redrawn to return to Fairfax that part of Loudoun County below or south-east of a line from the mouth of Sugarland Run to Carter's Mill at the confluence of Catharpin Run and Bull Run. Persons searching the Fairfax County records should, therefore, be informed that for a period of forty-one years—1757 to 1798—the records for the area between the first and second Fairfax-Loudoun boundaries will not be found in Fairfax, but at the Loudoun County courthouse at Leesburg.

The city of Alexandria and that part of Virginia which is now Arlington County was taken from Fairfax County in 1791 to become part of the District of Columbia. The area in Virginia ceded to the Federal government was declared, by the Congress, to be the "Federal County of Alexandria," and was so known until 1846 when that part of the District of Columbia west of the

Potomac was returned to Virginia. Alexandria County became Arlington County in 1920. Historical research in the area once part of Fairfax County, and now included in Alexandria and Arlington County, may be pursued in the official records of Fairfax County prior to 1791 and in the records of those jurisdictions after that date.

All of the above named counties, except Loudoun and Arlington, have suffered a loss of some of their early records. A large part of the Colonial records of Stafford and Prince William Counties are missing. Fairfax County has been relatively fortunate but some of the volumes of court records and deed books are missing.

The Fairfax County Court

At a time when Americans are suffering an unprecedented ordeal of change the fact that an institution, established eleven years after the landing at Jamestown, served Virginia well for nearly three centuries seems more than remarkable. The prototype of the County Courts of Virginia, established in 1619, endured for 283 years; the changes made in that time were not basic but in scope and performance.

The County Courts established in 1634 were ordered to sit monthly in "convenient places" to hear civil and criminal cases. Jurisdiction over land titles and deeds was granted in 1642, and over matters of probate in 1645. Appeal was to the General Court of the Colony consisting of the twelve members of the Council of State and the Governor. The County Courts consisted of eight or more members, appointed by the Governor with the advice of the Council, to serve without pay for life or until retirement. Appointments to fill vacancies were made only on the recommendations of the sitting justices so that the courts were, in effect, self-perpetuating.

The county courts of the Colonial period were executive, legislative, and judicial bodies. All of the powers now held by Virginia counties, and others now reserved to the higher courts and agencies of the State, were exercised by the county courts. Directly or indirectly the county courts were responsible for the appointment of every other county official.

The principal officers of the courts were the sheriff and the clerk. The office of sheriff rotated among the members of the court. The sheriff was responsible for keeping the peace, and acted as the executive of the court in the conduct of elections and the collection of taxes. The clerk was responsible for guidance of the justices—who were laymen—in matters of law and procedure, for the issuance of orders, warrants, and other legal papers, and the maintenance of official records.

The records of the Fairfax County Court during the Revolutionary period from 1774 to 1783 are missing. Responsibility for government in the County during the first years of that period was largely taken over by the "Fairfax County Committee of Safety," an agency created to facilitate opposition to British forces during the Revolution. The twenty-five members of that committee included

seventeen members of the County Court indicated by asterisks in the following list:

The Fairfax County Committee of Safety

George Washington, *Chairman**

Robert Adam*	John Dalton	Lee Massey*
Charles Alexander*	George Gilpin*	Edward Payne*
Philip Alexander*	Henry Gunnell*	William Payne*
Charles Broadwater*	Robert Hanson Harrison	Thomas Pollard*
William Brown*	William Hartshorne	William Ramsay*
John Carlyle*	James Kirk	William Rumney
Martin Cockburn*	Thomas Lewis*	Thomas Triplett
Townshend Dade, Jr.	George Mason*	John West*

The functions of the county courts during the Colonial period were so comprehensive that the history of a Virginia county was the history of its court. The list of justices was a roster of the county's distinguished citizens. Speaking at the Virginia constitutional convention of 1829 John Marshall said: "There is no part of America where less disquiet and less ill feeling between man and man is to be found than in this Commonwealth, and I believe most firmly that this state of things is mainly to be ascribed to the practical operation of our county courts."

The orders and minutes of the Fairfax County Court during the Colonial period reflect action taken to maintain law and order, to direct public business, to facilitate trade and commerce, to maintain respect for the King and the Church of England, and to resolve conflicts between contentious citizens. They are a rich and original source of historical information.

The surviving records of the Fairfax County Court for the period from 1742 to 1800 are contained in ten volumes which cover the following periods:

Surviving volumes	Years missing
1749-1754	1742-1749
1754-1756 Part 1	
1754-1756 Part 2	
1756-1763	
	1774-1783
1783-1788	
1788-1792 Part 1	
1788-1792 Part 2	
1789-1791	
1791-1793	
	1793-1799
1799-1800	

Fairfax County Wills

The wills written in Colonial Virginia named wives, husbands, children, other relatives and friends and, by estate descriptions, indicated the social status of the

makers. Some went beyond the disposal of property to reveal bits of family history. Some only added to the "simple annals of the poor" by the definition of small bequests such as "my best hat" and "the bed I have laid on."

The wills of George and Martha Washington and George Mason were admitted to probate in Fairfax County. The wills of Washington and Mason are alike in that both contain detailed statements of the large estates of the decedents, including descriptions of land holdings and the manner in which they were acquired, estimates of land values in Virginia and on the Ohio at the end of the 18th century, and indications of the importance attached by both men to the possession of real property.

A great many died intestate, and in such instances the County Court appointed appraisers, and administrators to see that justice was done. Estate inventories sometimes listed clothing, bedding, furniture, dishes and utensils, and every other kind of property in the homes of the decedents. The wills of the Colonial period indicated the manner and standards of living of the time.

Although testators were disposed to describe minor bequests of personal property in detail they often disposed of large tracts of land by indefinite descriptions such as "a tract on Difficult Run" or "my land on the main road where Conner Maquire teaches school." John West, Jr., deceased in 1777, disposed of a large part of his considerable estate by a sentence: "all of my Ohio lands to be equally divided among my sons."

Wills written before the Revolution commonly expressed the Old English concept of primogeniture which so greatly favored the eldest son. Land was usually conveyed to sons while bequests to daughters were commonly limited to personal property such as slaves, livestock, furniture, and payments to be made by executors from the assets of estates.

The wills of the eighteenth century contain a great deal of information concerning the life of that time, and the names of bondsmen, appraisers, executors, administrators, and witnesses which appear in connection with the administration of wills make up a long list of early residents of Fairfax County.

The record of Fairfax County wills, estate inventories, and accounts is complete from 1742 to date. Wills of the Colonial period are contained in the series of volumes lettered "A" to "Z."

Land Transactions

Some understanding of the policies and practices which controlled the possession of land during the Colonial period in Virginia is required if examination of the early land records is to be as informative as it can be.

Under the old English concept all land was the property of the King, to be allotted to his subjects for their use as long as he or his successors considered their performance acceptable, and compensation, in the form of services rendered or rents paid, adequate. The great lords and barons received great tracts which

they, in turn, allocated to lesser tenants by agreements comparable to that by which they had received land from the King.

Grants of wilderness land in Virginia, prior to the Revolution, were issued by Colonial governors, acting as agents of the King, or by Catherine Fairfax and her son Thomas, the sixth Lord Fairfax, the inheritors of a royal grant of five million acres, including all that part of Virginia called the Northern Neck. The documents which described and recorded such grants were called patents. Except for a required payment of rent a patent conveyed a title comparable to those now described as "in fee simple." The holder of land under an original patent and his successors in possession could subdivide it, sell it, or convey it to his heirs. The Fairfax title to the Northern Neck and the obligation of landholders to pay quit rents to the Fairfax estate ended with the Revolution.

The issuance of original grants of wilderness land in Fairfax County began in 1651, was almost entirely arrested in the last thirty years of the century, began again about 1700, and continued until after 1750. The residence of the recipients of land grants was stated in the original patents. The residence of both buyers and sellers is given in later conveyances.

The conveyance of land by the original patentee and his successors, during the first half of the 18th century, was accomplished by what now appears to have been an unnecessarily complicated procedure. A lease was first made to the buyer for a nominal payment, sometimes defined as a certain number of "peppercorns" to be delivered to the seller on the feast day of St Michael. Immediately thereafter a release was executed and recorded conveying the land to the buyer for a stated price. The lease and release commonly appear on succeeding pages. The effective date of the sale is the date of the release. The rental of land for agricultural purposes was commonly defined as "to farm let."

Research in the public records of Fairfax County will be facilitated by some acquaintance with the principal streams of the County. The streams were the first and, for half a century after the first land grants on the upper Potomac, the only landmarks in a land covered by forest. The only references in original land grants helpful in locating the grant and, perhaps, the residence of the grantee or his immediate descendants, is likely to be a reference to a stream or its branches. A map of the County showing the principal streams is an essential aid for those who may undertake to locate land holdings during the Colonial period.

The Fairfax County deed books, in lettered volumes in successive numbered series, contain a record of conveyances of land, leases and mortgages affecting land, some copies of original patents and some plats of land surveys. The first series, in volumes lettered "A" to "Z" covers the period from January 20, 1742 to October 16, 1799. Six volumes in this series, "F," "H," "I," "J," "K," and "N" are missing. The first five pages and a number of the last pages of volume "L" are missing. The index for the deed books for the Colonial period is complete in one volume covering the period from 1742 to 1797. If the deed book which contained a sought for description of land conveyed has been lost, a record of conveyance may be discovered in the index, a limited accomplishment, to be sure, but, perhaps, better than nothing.

The original record of land grants in Virginia during the Colonial period is now in the custody of the Virginia State Library in Richmond. A microfilm copy of that record may be seen in the Fairfax County Library.

Birth, Death and Marriage Records

An act of the Virginia Assembly in 1665 assigned to the parish vestries responsibility for keeping a record of births, marriages, and deaths. In 1712 ministers of the various parishes were assigned responsibility for reporting vital statistics to the Secretary of the Colony annually. Surviving parish registers of the Colonial period provide a partial record of births, marriages and deaths. The vestry book of Truro Parish is in the Library of Congress. The maintenance of official records of vital statistics by the Fairfax County Court was not begun until 1853.

Miscellaneous

Some official records of a special nature were maintained by the County for a limited time during the Colonial period and later. These include:

Record of Surveys—A record, in two volumes, of certain land surveys made during the period from March 17, 1742 to March 17, 1856.

Notes and Suggestions

Public documents of the Colonial period were copied in the county records by the clerks of the court and their deputies. With a few exceptions their writing is remarkable for its appearance and legibility. Strange spelling may be an example of practices of the time, or the result of a clerk's effort to write unfamiliar words or unknown names as he heard them. The extent of illiteracy is indicated by the number of legal documents such as deeds which were certified by makers who could only make a cross as their mark.

Capital letters were, apparently, used for emphasis as well as for those purposes they now serve. Letters were doubled in words where a single letter now suffices. The form given to letters in the alphabet is sometimes strange to modern eyes and can be misleading. The names of Russell, for example, appears to be Ruppell.

The following excerpt from a report of a trip made in 1699 by Giles Vundercastle and Burr Harrison to investigate a reported Indian encampment above the Great Falls of the Potomac indicates the nature of some difficulties which may be encountered in reading old records:

"The 16th of this Instance Aprill we set out from the Inhabitance and ffound a good track for five miles, all the rest of the dayes Journey very grubby and hilly. Except sum small patches; but very well for horse, tho nott good ffor cartes, and butt one runn of any danger in a ffresh and then very bad. That night lay at the Sugarland, which judge to be fforty miles."

Documents written before 1750 contain words no longer in common use. Thus the volumes in which records were bound were called *libers* and pages of such volumes *folios*. A reference that would now be described as in volume A, page 12, was then described as in liber A, folio 12. A farmer was called a planter, an overseer of roads a surveyor, an architect a carpenter, a contractor, an undertaker, and so on.

Surnames were often misspelled by clerks and, indeed, by the persons named, who were not themselves sure how their names should be spelled. The same name was sometimes spelled differently at different times. Thus Craig appears as Crague, Brewster as Bruster, Bennett as Benit, Noland as Knowland, Awbrey as Aubury, Bowling as Boling, Clayton as Cloughton, and Drayton as Draiton. If a name cannot be found in the records an examination of all names in the index beginning with the same letter may produce some useful results.

The legal documents executed in 18th century Virginia indicate the importance then attached to titles. Esquire, abbreviated to "Esq.," appearing after a name indicated that the person so designated had been a member of the Colonial Council, had held one of a few other high ranking offices in the Colony, or had gained wealth and reputation by some other unusual public performance. Those who claimed the right to be called "Gentlemen," abbreviated as "Gent.," were more numerous. They included Burgesses, as the members of the Colonial Assembly were called, Justices of the county courts, members of parish vestries, militia officers above the rank of lieutenant, and wealthy and influential planters. A person designated as a planter was of some importance, but did not rate official designation as a gentleman. Reputable craftsmen were identified by the name of their craft. Designation as "Mister" in a legal document kept a man on the lower rung of the social ladder just above those who could not claim the right to any title.

A search for genealogical information in the Fairfax County records of the colonial period may be difficult. Generations were short. Boys and girls married early, begot large families, and died young. The appearance of the fifth generation of the descendants of an immigrant ancestor within a hundred years after the time of his arrival in the colony was not unusual.

Widows and widowers married soon after the loss of a spouse, and again and again as opportunities offered. John Washington, George Washington's immigrant ancestor, married three times. His second wife had two husbands before him and his third, who was also his second wife's sister, had three before she married John. Augustine Washington, George's father, married, first, a girl whose mother had previously had four husbands and, second, a girl whose mother had previously had two. George's brother, Samuel, had five wives. George has been quoted as saying that genealogy seemed to him "of very little moment." That conclusion may have been the result of an attempt to identify the branches of his family tree.

Families were large, particularly those of the upper class which were protected to some degree from the hazards and hardships of the time. The record of the Carter family, members of which were listed among the largest land-

holders in Fairfax County, is illustrative. Lewis Burwell and Mann Page, "King" Carter's sons-in-law, each had fifteen children, "Councillor" Carter had seventeen, John Page had twenty, and Charles Carter twenty-three. Captain John Harper, a merchant, builder, and member of the Alexandria city council, had twenty-nine children by two wives; twenty by the first and nine by the second.

Certain Biblical names, such as John, James and Thomas for boys, and Mary, Anne, and Elizabeth for girls were so preferred that they appeared in succeeding generations of the same family with monotonous regularity. Some families provided variety with such names as Kerhappuch, Libucca, Peletiah, and Beheathland for their daughters, and sons named Suebulon, Johgdap, Essais, and Hoanie. Men and women with the same name, family and Christian, representing three generations lived in Fairfax County at the same time to create endless difficulties for family historians. The Colonials tried to deal with the problem by adding Sr. and Jr. to names in legal documents, but Junior was often a nephew of Senior rather than a son. John West Jr. of Alexandria was not the son of John West of the same place and time but a nephew. James Lane Sr. of Centerville was an uncle of James Lane Jr.

Travel was limited. Young people found wives and husbands among a limited number of families in the same neighborhood. Families which had lived in the same neighborhood for several generations were likely to be related by blood or marriage with nearly all other families of the same class. Relationships became so complex that kinship frustrated and exhausted the living who tried to unwind it. It is more difficult for descendants who look for the answers in the old Colonial records.

JUSTICES OF THE FAIRFAX COUNTY COURT

1742-1775

The following list of the justices of the Fairfax County Court during the Colonial period is believed to be complete, but the loss of court records for the period from 1742 to 1749 has made a completely reliable check of the official records impossible. Justices of the County Court were appointed for life but some were retired by physical disability and some by their own desire to be relieved of the responsibilities which service on the court entailed. Many continued as members of the Court until their death.

An asterisk following a name in the following list indicates the date of death where known, two asterisks indicate retirement prior to death, and three that the end of the period of service is unknown.

Adam Robert	1758-***
Arbuthnot Thomas	1742-1742*
Adams William	1762-1809*
Alexander Girard	1742-1749**
Alexander Charles	1784-1806*
Barry Edward	1742-1748*
Beckwith Marmaduke	1762-1764**

JUSTICES OF THE FAIRFAX COUNTY COURT, 1742-75—(Continued)

Blackburn Edward	1759-***
Broadwater Charles	1748-1806*
Bronaugh Jeremiah	1742-1750*
Bronaugh William	1758-1774*
Cocke Catesby	1747-1750**
Campbell Aneas	1755-1757**
Carlyle John	1748-1780*
Clapham Josias	1744-1749
Colville John	1742-1756*
Colville Thomas	1753-1764**
Dade Townshend	1743-1764**
Darrell Sampson	1755-1777*
Elsey Lewis	1742-1786*
Elzey William	1764-***
Fairfax Bryan	1759-1774
Fairfax Geo. Wm.	1745-1773**
Fairfax Wm.	1742-***
Fairfax Lord Thos.	1750-1781*
French Daniel	1743-1771*
Gardner William	1765-***
Grayson Benjamin	1759-1768*
Gunnell Henry	1757-1764**
Gregg John	1742-1743*
Hague Francis	1748-1753*
Hamilton James	1755-1757**
Henderson Alexander	1768-***
Hutchinson Andrew	1745-1757**
Hunter John	1758-1764*
Jennings Daniel	1742-1754*
Linton Moses	1748-1752*
Lewis Stephen	1743-1756*
Mason George	1747-1792*
Massey Lee	1759-1767**
McCarty Daniel	1747-1784**
Middleton John	1745-***
Minor John	1742-1753*
Osborn Richard	1742-1750*
Payne William	1742-1776*
Payne William Jr.	1758-***
Payne Edward	1764-***
Pearson Thomas	1742-1743*
Ramsay William	1748-1785*
Ross Hector	1762-***
Russell Anthony	1748-1757**
Sanford Richard	1749-1764**

JUSTICES OF THE FAIRFAX COUNTY COURT, 1742-75—(Continued)

Sinclair Amos	1743-1757**
Terrett Wm. Henry	1742-1758*
Turner Fielding	1752-1757**
Turley Sampson	1755-1757**
West Col. John	1745-1775*
West John Jr.	1755-1777*
West Hugh	1754-1754*
Washington George	1768-1799*
Washington Laurence	1743-1752*
Watkins Joseph	1748-***

CLERKS OF THE FAIRFAX COUNTY COURT

1742-1798

Cocke Catesby	1742-1746
Graham John	1746-1752
Wagener Peter Sr.	1752-1774
Wagener Peter Jr.	1774-1798

FAIRFAX COUNTY IN 1887-88

*As described in Chataigne's Directory of Alexandria
and Fredericksburg.*

POPULATION IN 1880—White, 10,761; colored, 5,264; total, 16,025.
County Seat, FAIRFAX C.H.—Population, 376.

Fairfax county was formed from Prince William in 1742, and named in honor of Lord Fairfax, one of the Lords Proprietors. It lies on the west bank of the Potomac river, with Prince William and Loudoun on the southwestern and northwestern borders. The Court House is situated near the centre of the county, and is a thriving inland village. It was almost wholly destroyed by the ravages of the late war, but all traces of civil strife have long since passed away, and it is once more the centre of a thriving and prosperous community. Centre-ville, another village of some importance, is located on the extreme border of the county, and near the famous battle fields of Manassas. Fall's Church and Vienna are thriving villages on the Washington and Ohio railroad. Mount Vernon, the former residence and burial place of Washington, is situated in this county, on the banks of the Potomac, eight miles below Alexandria and fifteen from Washington, from which latter place a steamer visits the place daily. The grounds are in charge of the Mount Vernon Association, and are visited by thousands of persons from all parts of the world every year.

The transportation facilities are of the best, there being hardly a place, even the most inaccessible, more than six or eight miles from some one or the other of the several railroads which traverse the county, north, south, east and west.

The land throughout the county is generally good, producing corn, wheat, rye, oats, potatoes, &c., in abundance, while the raising of cattle, sheep and hogs is extensively carried on. The shad, herring and sturgeon fisheries employ about 400 men, 150 vessels and \$75,000 capital, and the annual product is about 2,500,000 pounds, valued at \$42,000. Red sandstone and gray granite are found in large deposits in various sections of the county. Iron, copper, asbestos and soapstone also abound. The timbers are oak, pine, chestnut, locust and walnut. The county has an area of $414\frac{1}{3}$ square miles, or 265,153 acres, and the land has an average assessed value of about \$14 per acre.

POST-OFFICES

Accotink	<i>Fairfax C H</i>	Lincolnia
Annandale	Fairfax Station	Lorton Valley
Ash Grove	Falls Church	Mt. Vernon on
Bailey's X Roads	Farr	the Potomac
Bull Run	Garfield	Oakton
Burke's Station	Great Falls	Pleasant Valley
Centreville	Gunston	Prospect Hill
Chantilly	Herndon	Springman
Clifton Station	Hunter's Mill	Spring Vale
Colvin Run	Kenmore	Stoneleigh
Dranesville	Langley	Vale
Dunn Loring	Lewesville	Vienna

COURTS

The CIRCUIT COURT of the Eleventh Circuit meets at the court-house on the 2d Monday in June and November.

Judge, James Keith.

Clerk, John W. Graham.

The COUNTY COURT meets on the 3d Monday in each month.

Judge, D. M. Chichester.

Clerk, F. W. Richardson.

COUNTY OFFICERS

Sheriff, G. E. Sangster.

Surveyor, J. P. Machen.

Treasurer, J. H. Chichester.

Com. Attorney, Jas. M. Love.

Com's Revenue, F. R. Broadwater and Frank Wooster.

MAGISTRATES

J. R. Taylor, Fairfax C.H.; J. F. Mayhugh, Fairfax Station; J. Q. Hall, Accotink; J. O. Kirby, Alexandria; W. T. Clarke, Vienna; J. S. Crocker, Jr., Langley; W. A. Duncan, Falls Church; J. Windsbecker, Annandale; J. N. Ballard, Fairfax C.H.; T. E. Carper, Dranesville; R. Johnson, Fairfax C.H.

Attorneys at Law

Ball, M. D., Langley	Keith, Lucian, Fairfax C.H.
Berkley, F. P., Fairfax C.H.	Love, Jas. M., Fairfax C.H.
Boyce, W. W., Garfield	Love, T. R., Fairfax C.H.
Chichester, D. M., Fairfax C.H.	Moore & Son, Fairfax C.H.
Hall, M. D., Fairfax C.H.	Thomas, H. W., Fairfax C.H.
Harrison, Wm. H., Hunter's Mills	Young, Wm. H., Herndon

Brick Manufacturers

Farr, R. R., Fairfax C.H.

Carpenters and Contractors

Sweetzer, W. D., Herndon

Coach and Wagon Makers

Cockrell, Jonathan, Langley
Cooper, Joseph, Fairfax C.H.
Crump, L. A., Falls Church
Dobson, Wm. M., Fairfax C.H.
Fairfax, J. M., Fairfax Station
Garrett, E. L., Herndon
Lewis, Arthur M., Vienna
McDonough, Wm., Bull Run
Naylor, Samuel, Bull Run
Stone, Thomas K., Fairfax Station
Thompson, Frank, Hunter's Mills
Tracy, John, Colvin Run

Dentists

Cross, J. D., Centreville

Distillers

Fegan, Peter, Alexandria City
Wilcoxan, W. D., Fairfax Station

Druggists

Gardner, J. B., Falls Church
Oliver, L., Kenmore
Spofford & Church, Herndon

General Merchants

Beach, D. S., Occoquan, Pr. William
Birch, E. J., Falls Church
Borden, D. L., Great Falls
Bowman, George A., Vienna
Burroughs, T. F., Alexandria City
Bowling, Charles & Bro.,
Alexandria City
Debell, John, Bull Run
Fairfax, G. R., Accotink

Ford, Wm. E., Clifton Station
Freeman, A., Vienna
Goodwin, Wm. T., Clifton
Greenhow, D. A., Falls Church
Harring, P. R., Hunter's Mills
Hawxhurst, Job., Fairfax C. H.
Houchans, L. R., Falls Church
Hudson, T. M., Lewinsville
Hummer, B., Langley
Hunt, G. W., Fairfax C.H.
Johnson, Edward, Spring Vale
Johnson, J. H., Herndon
Johnson, W. H., Fairfax C.H.
Kidwell, James, Mrs., Fairfax C.H.
Kilber, J., Lewinsville
Laonhardt, J. P., Herndon
McLell, J. D., Centreville
Makeley L. & Co., Clifton Station
Mankin, B. A., Herndon
Mankin, B. W., Falls Church
Markham, Mary, Mrs.; Fairfax C.H.
Marshall, John A.; Burke's Station
Mateer, James; Kenmore
Meoney, S.; Vale
Mitchel, J. E. & Co.; Fairfax Station
Money, T. L.; Hunter's Mills
Moxley, William; Colvin Run
Moxley, W. A.; Kenmore
Newton & Lyles; Fairfax C.H.
Oliver, Lewis E.; Kenmore
Palmer, William H.; Pleasant Valley
Palmer, W. H. & Bro.; Chantilly
Plaskett, Joseph; Lorton Valley
Robey, W. J.; Herndon
Rowzie, W. S.; Great Falls
Simpson, William W.; Langley
Smith, S. E.; Oakton
Swetnam & Bro., Fairfax Station
Swink, J. F.; Spring Vale
Troth, George H.; Accotink
Utterback, B. C.; Centreville
Veale, Thomas; Dranesville
Vowels, D. F.; Centreville
Way, N. S.; Accotink
Whitehead, J. & W.; Fairfax C.H.
Wrenn, A. & Bro.; Chantilly
Wyatt, Jackson; Spring Vale

Hotels

Hummer, B.; Langley
Simpson, Wm. W.; Langley

Land Agents

Hine, O. E.; Vienna

Liquors

Ashford, George S.; Fairfax Station

Millinery

Downing, Misses; Herndon

Mills—Corn and Flour

Carlin, J. F.; Lincolnia
Dawes, Joseph; Kenmore
Doremus, D.; Hunter's Mills
Freeman, A.; Vienna
Gillingham, Walter; Garfield
Haight, Stephen; Chantilly
Kinchaloe, Nestor; Centreville
Millard, A. B.; Great Falls
Pitman, E. M.; Centreville
Taylor, J. W.; Herndon
Tobin, John; Annandale
Troth, G. H.; Accotink
Tucker, E. M.; Fairfax C.H.
Walters, William; Kenmore
Waple, J.; Vale
Wildbore, F. S.; Fairfax Station
Wilson, G. P.; Fairfax C.H.

Mills—Saw

Baker, Swink; Great Falls
Besley, O. G.; Kenmore
Brown, Irving; Colvin Run
Brown, Sigel; Colvin Run
Crossin, H. J.; Bull Run
Daily, J. S. & Co.; Great Falls
Freeman, A.; Vienna
Gillingham, Walter; Garfield
Jenkins, A.; Colvin Run
Robey & Klack, Falls Church
Steward Bros., Hunter's Mills
Taylor, J. W.; Herndon
Walters, C. C.; Kenmore
Wildbore, F. S.; Fairfax Station

Millwrights

Dawes, Joseph; Kenmore
Dimsey, E.; Vienna

Newspapers

Fairfax Herald (weekly) S. R. Donahoe, editor and proprietor,
Fairfax C.H.

Physicians

Brooks, F. M.; Fairfax Station
Collins, B. M.; Fairfax C.H.
Day, John T.; Dranesville
Harker, J. F.; Fairfax Station
Lambert, C. H.; Centreville
Leigh, A.; Hunter's Mills
Leith, R.; Langley
Lugenbeel, French; Langley
McLeod, —; Vienna
McWhorton, W. D.; Fairfax C.H.
Moncure, W. P.; Fairfax C.H.
Moran, J. J.; Falls Church
Nevitt, N. B.; Accotink
Pugh, John R.; Centreville
Simpson, R. J.; Fairfax Station
Talbot, T. M.; Falls Church

Saddle and Harness Makers

Thompson, R. T.; Vienna

Schools

Bartenstein, Sarah, Miss; Fairfax C.H.
Castleman, Mrs.; Herndon
[There are 53 white and 17 colored public schools in this county. Superintendent, E. F. Crocker, Falls Church]

Stoves and Tinware

Newton, C. M.; Fairfax C.H.

Undertakers

Money, Howard; Vienna
Steele, W. H.; Fairfax C.H.
Thompson, W.; Vale
Wells, J. T.; Bull Run

Wool Dealers

Wells, J. T.; Bull Run

PRINCIPAL FARMERS

ACCOTINK—Thomas F. Chapman, R. L. Nevitt, Samuel Pullman, Peter Pullman, Warrenton Gillingham, Oliver Pullman, N. W. Pierson, R. P. Lacy, James Hunter, John N. Edmonds, E. P. Howland, Thomas Nevitt, A. W. Harrison, E. E. Mason, William Gillingham, G. L. Gillingham, S. Wright, F. Magruder, John Mason, Charles Ballenger, Walter Walton, George Mason, Thompson Theron, R. P. Trice, Edward Daniels, W. W. Boyce, Henry Truax, James McWilliams, Frank Linton, Courtland Lukins, J. Haislip, A. C. Landstreet, William Hunter, Thomas Denty, John Ballenger, Henry McWilliams, P. H. Troth, N. S. Way, W. B. Dangerfield.

ALEXANDRIA, ALEXANDRIA CO.—Valentine Baker, Isaac Snowden, Sandy Alexander, Hamilton Gray, Oliver Brown, William H. Snowden, D. P. Smith, Stacy H. Snowden.

ANNANDALE—S. G. Cowling, Patrick O'Connor, M. M. Hughey, Dennis Coffer, Matthew Smith.

BURKE'S STATION—John A. Marshall, William H. F. Lee, Robert Lowry, James H. Rice, Albert A. Dewey, Upton Herbert, B. F. Fairfax, Thomas M. Fairfax, E. S. Fairfax, James M. Fairfax.

CENTREVILLE—Thomas Taylor, James P. Machen, James Murtaugh, William Buckley, Joseph Robison, B. F. Cross, James Cross, William Kidwell, Daniel Taylor, M. M. Carter, H. M. Simpson, J. S. Ferguson, Frank Sherwood, William Murtaugh, John Mulholland, J. W. Mohler.

COLVIN RUN—Robert Cunningham, Robert Mateer, Mrs. Lawson Money, Herbert Brown, Joseph Brown, Emory Brown, Irving Brown, Segel Brown, Mrs. Philip Wheeler, John Money, John Tracey, Thomas Money, James Mateer, John Lanham, Peter Reid.

CHANTILLY—Stephen Shear, George Tuberville, Silas Hutchison, W. F. Lee, James Wrenn, Alexander Haight, Charles W. Turley, Benjamin F. Higgs, Hugh Mitchell.

CLIFTON—Reuben Wright, William A. Staples, Alexander Stuart, H. C. Newman, Henry Quigg, Judge W. Fullerton, W. B. Otis, John H. Buckley, Albert Makeley.

DRANESVILLE—Thomas Carper, John Rowzie, Alfred Leigh, Richard Coleman.

FAIRFAX C. H.—B. Canfield, C. H. Speer, W. T. Rumsey, J. R. Blake, Thomas Shaw, Thomas R. Love, Newman Burke, H. W. Thomas, A. M. Watkins, S. S. Roby, Mrs. Elicea Watkins, George Beach, Mrs. M. C. Watkins, E. D. Ficklin, A. J. Sager, D. W. Slayton, A. B. Shaw, M. Vandevener, A. Broadwater, Joseph Robinson, G. W. Roberts, W. R. Millan, V. G. Austin, J. T. Miller, John Renney, L. V. Drake, A. T. Willcoxon, M. R. Washburne, John W. Graham, Mathew Sisson, Carl Schuman, Joseph E. Marks, William M. Kidwell, Charles L.

Marks, L. T. Thompson, George Seaton, J. R. Jones, A. R. LeFevre, C. J. Brooks, H. K. Seaton, E. H. Jones, William Fox, Squire Watkins, J. H. Barnes, N. O. Bond, R. L. Sisson, O. C. Ellis, S. P. Twombly, Dr. B. M. Collins, Richard Johnson, J. T. Ginnelly, Melvin Johnson, J. T. Funsten, Dr. R. W. Dorsey, J. W. Bryce, Frank Wooster, James Clark, John Malone, Uriah Ferguson, George R. Wells, Henry Waple, E. M. Tucker, J. F. Harrison, William Mills, J. N. Ballard, Alexander Buckley, Peter Howard.

FAIRFAX STATION—T. D. Addison, Patrick Cunningham, W. D. Davis, John J. Hammill, Michael Carroll, Samuel Butt, James Murphy, T. M. Fairfax, John F. Mayhugh, John W. Steel, Thomas J. Fenwick, J. C. Brooks, George E. Langster, John Manguer, Peter Manguer, George W. Ladue, G. C. Simpson.

FALLS CHURCH—D. S. Gordon, Wells Forbes, J. S. Rieley, Seth Osborn, D. O. Munson, J. C. Putron, Lester Lloyd, Wilston Clover, Spencer A. Coe, Schuyler Duryee, George B. Ives, George B. Whiting, Ray T. Bailey, Almond Birch, Henry Turney, W. H. Throckmorton, C. H. Buxton, Judge J. H. Gray, Sumner Fitts, M. S. Roberts, Samuel and Henry Barrett, William A. Duncan, William H. Ellison, Archibald Sherwood, Benjamin Block, John McCormick, William Shreve, Joseph E. Birch, Benjamin Shreve, John L. Koon, Isaac Crossman, Joel Carter, W. N. Febrey, E. A. Greenough, William Torreyson, Dr. Lewis Gott, J. C. N. Brown.

GARFIELD—William G. Moon, John Broders, Samuel Ketson, Granderson Javens, Randolph Javens, James Balden, James T. Gresham, Francis Gresham, William Daingerfield, Mrs. W. Towell, Miss Mary Broders, Timothy Murphy.

GREAT FALLS—A. F. Follin, Robert B. Lanhan, Samuel Follin, Joel Craven, Albert Hicks, John N. Follin, James H. Henderson, B. F. Carnwell, E. F. Swink, Samuel C. Daily, James T. Jackson.

HERNDON—William Urich, J. Brady, B. H. Brady, G. F. Albough, William Bates, A. L. Root, L. D. Ballou, E. Yount, J. B. Gould.

HUNTER'S MILLS—L. Hummer, E. M. Harrison, John Kidwell, John Moe, M. E. Rowzie, Thomas Adams, H. G. Smith.

KENMORE—William Walters, L. E. Oliver, J. Thompson, James Saffel, W. B. Day, C. Fallin, J. F. Swink, Alfred Leigh, Henry Cockrell, Wyatt Jackson.

LANGLEY—Gen. W. W. McKall, W. S. Smoot, John Shafer, George F. M. Walters, Lucian Walters, Julian Walters, John E. Hirst, George F. Kirby, B. F. Johnson, Joshue Kirby, Asbury Kirby, Aaron Beans, John Read, James Read, William B. Dodge, A. B. Walters.

LEWINSVILLE—Martha E. Cutts, Amos Young, Martha Ball, Charles Kerby, Henry MaGee, David Mutersburgh, Richard Cruickshank, Johathan, McGarrity, John J. Shipman, John Mutersburgh, E. Basil Gantt, R. P. Clark, Jas. McGarrity, Wm. B. Dodge.

LINCONIA—A. G. Minor, C. H. Seaman.

LORTON VALLEY—J. R. Kinchello, Robert Wiley, John T. Wiley, M. Rosenhamer, J. M. Relly.

OAKTON—M. A. Cummins, Waterman Palmer, B. B. Miller, A. Soule, H. Speer, J. R. Taylor, J. Barton, A. J. Clarke, J. T. Reynolds, F. M. Thompson, C. Hornbeck, George Cooke, George Miller.

SPRING VALE—Thos. J. Peacock, W. S. Oliver, John Powell, Lewis Johnson, Jas. T. Jackson, Edward Johnson, Jas. Payne, John E. Turner, Lawson Money.

VALE—James Gunnell, Joseph Bennett, J. F. Clarke, W. F. Hunt, J. Thompson, J. Hunt, T. J. Kidwell, Baatz Crowl, Dennis McCarty, Thomas Gunnell, Minor Thompson, Lewis Roby, Zadoc Kidwell, D. Bennett, Thomas Beavers.

VIENNA—H. L. Saulsbury, Capt. Bonson F. Sherman, Benj. Kenyon, William Clark, B. F. Clayburger, E. Sanburn, G. Dixon, B. W. Head, John Rochford, Wm. Bowman, P. V. Staats, P. W. Moreland, P. Money, Robert Wright, John W. Pearson, James Duncan, W. B. Lewis, James Wells, Isaac Bogart, J. Singlehurts, Moses A. Cummins, John Van Orden, John Hunter, Julius Peck, Noah Hunt, George Gunnell, Hugh Gunnell, James Robey, John Lynn, George King, Chas. Dennison, John Brenizer, A. C. Staats, Sumpter Tucker, Anderson Miner, Jeremiah Smith, M. L. Bartlett, A. J. Taylor, Robert Cox, Meno Heffner, Chapin Williams, Henry McGee.

TRURO RECTORY

BY

CANDACE JO SHERIS*

West of the county court house in Fairfax, Virginia, and adjacent to Truro Episcopal Church stands a home known by many names throughout its history, presently called the Rectory. It is one of the oldest residences in the city of Fairfax, and its occupants have played prominent roles in their surroundings. The building is most greatly remembered as the site of Colonel J. S. Mosby's capture of Union officers during the Civil War.

The first half of the red brick structure was erected early in the nineteenth century. It is believed that this portion was built in 1830;¹ however, the house may have stood as early as 1800.² The builder and original owner of the Rectory was Thomas R. Love. His son, who was probably raised there, became a judge in Fairfax.

A clerk of the court at Fairfax Court House, Spencer Mattrom Ball, became the owner of "Linwood," as it was then designated, on January 1, 1845. His family may have lived there as much as six years previously and rented the home from the Loves.³ When the official deed was written in 1845, the Balls were to gradually pay the sum of \$3,500 with interest. Mrs. Ball was formerly Mary Dulany of Oak Mount, an estate near Falls Church. One of their sons was James May Ball. Three of their children were born there.

Linwood came into the hands of the Gunnell family with its purchase by Dr. William Presley Gunnell on the first day of 1853. A house and land adjoining the village of Providence—the town was not referred to as Fairfax until the late 1850's—were transferred to Dr. Gunnell for \$3,000. Dr. Gunnell, from Alexandria, was a practicing physician in Fairfax and a prominent citizen. In October, 1852 he was awarded a prize at Fairfax's first county fair.

The Gunnell family, originally from Westmoreland and Northumberland, England, had resided in Fairfax County a century before 1850.⁴ They were

* Miss Sheris is the daughter of Mrs. Maida L. Sheris, of Fairfax. This paper was prepared while Miss Sheris was a student at W. T. Woodson High School.

¹ Personal letter from Raymond W. Davis, Rector of Truro Church, to Candy Sheris, Feb. 18, 1970.

² Katherine S. Shands, John C. Mackall, and Robert A. Alden, *Historical Society of Fairfax County, Virginia, Inc., Yearbook*, Vol. 5, 1956-57 (Independent Printers, Vienna, Virginia, 1957), p. 7.

³ See Appendix C.

⁴ See Appendix E for a partial tree of W. P. Gunnell's immediate family.

active participants in the Episcopal Church. Several of its gentlemen members were vestrymen of Truro Parish, and Presley Gunnell, William Gunnell, Jr., and Thomas Gunnell served as Overseers of the Poor at the end of the eighteenth century.

The Civil War brought an abundance of Union troops to Fairfax, and many citizens left the area. In 1862 the Gunnell home, abandoned by its owners, was occupied by Brigadier General Edwin H. Stoughton. The young officer came from a wealthy Vermont family and had rapidly risen to the command of General Heintzelman's Second Brigade. Stoughton's unit was on guard in the Fairfax area. However, most of his troops were in outlying portions of the county. Members of the general's staff were quartered in private homes in Fairfax, a town completely under the rein of the commanding officer.

Stoughton suspected the presence of Southern spies around him, and high on his list of questionables was Antonia Ford, daughter of a well-to-do merchant. Officers from both North and South were entertained at her home, and she was a close acquaintance of J.E.B. Stuart and J. S. Mosby. Before the First Battle of Bull Run she overtook Stuart to warn him of an enemy plan to carry the Southern flag during the skirmish. Mosby once visited the Ford residence disguised as a private citizen. On March 1 Stoughton's consternation regarding Confederate plots increased when a stranger suspiciously interrogated the general's servants.

The frivolous commander planned a large social gathering for the night of Sunday, March 8. His mother and sister, who were visiting in Georgetown, attended the affair. All the high-ranking soldiers in the area arrived with the exception of Sir Percy Wyndham, an Englishman who had fought under Garibaldi. Fortunately, he had been called to Washington. A continual feud existed between Wyndham and Mosby, and each expressed a desire to capture the other.

The guests left the Gunnell home by midnight amid rain and melting snow. A Lt. Prentiss closed up the house and extinguished the lights. At 2:00 a.m. an unidentified, 30-man cavalry squad rode in from Fairfax Station. The sentries on duty assumed the congregation to consist of Union soldiers. The telegraph operator, Weitbrecht, questioned by a section of the band, was the first to discover the contrary. Arriving at Stoughton's lodgings, Mosby, *inconnu*, announced that he had dispatches for delivery. An unsuspecting guard, who had indulged in a drink after the general had retired, let the enemy pass and then noticed Mosby shaking the inner guard and demanding to be led to Stoughton's chamber. Upon awakening, Stoughton queried, "'Have they taken Mosby?'"⁵ The Gray Ghost replied, "Mosby has taken you".⁶

The raiders quickly left Fairfax with their prizes: 1 general, 2 captains, 30 privates, and 58 horses. Mosby had hoped to capture Wyndham, but he fared well enough without him. Mosby and his followers stormed along the Warrenton

⁵ Eleanor Lee Templeman and Nan Netherton, *Northern Virginia Heritage* (privately published by Eleanor Lee Templeman, 1966), p. 99.

⁶ *Ibid.*

Turnpike, passed Centreville, crossed Bull Run, and soon reached safety in Warrenton.

The United States Secret Service, under Secretary of War Stanton and General Lafayette C. Baker, took an immediate interest in Fairfax. A woman spy was sent to determine the integrity of Antonia Ford. The two ladies became intimate friends and Antonia's role in the raid was discovered. She and her father were arrested on March 12, but Mr. Ford was soon released. Antonia was compelled to spend several months in prison.

Stoughton's fate must not have reached his expectations. He was turned over to General Fitzhugh Lee and released in May. Resigning from the army, he established a law practice in New York City. He died, forgotten, in Boston in 1868.

Sometime during the war, the Gunnell family moved to Fauquier County. They later traveled to Austin and Waco, Texas. The deed of sale of their Fairfax home was dated August 1, 1867. Ten acres and the building were transferred to Margaret Maddox, wife of Martin Maddox, through William A. Stewart. The trustee, Stewart, sold the property to Colonel Samuel Simpson on December 4, 1870.

Zion Protestant Episcopal Church trustees, Joseph Cooper, James Love, and O. W. W., acquired the house to become the rectory of the neighboring church. On December 1, 1882 the sale was recorded; the price was \$2,600. The Gunnell home has been continually owned by the Episcopal Church—under the name of either Zion or Truro—since 1882.

A lengthy succession of ministers:

	<i>Terms of ministry at Truro</i>
Frank Page	1878-1889
J. Cleveland Hall	1890-1892
Thomas D. Lewis	1893-
W. H. K. Pendleton	1896-1900
Albert R. Walker	1900-1902
Henry B. Lee, Jr.	1903-
Edward L. Goodwin	1904-1911
Frank Page	1911-1918
Janney Rudderow	
William Marshal	
Herbert Donovan	1930-1939
Gray Temple ⁷	1939-1941
Albert Hayward	1942-1948
Raymond W. Davis	1948- ⁸

⁷ The Right Reverend Temple is the present Bishop of South Carolina.

⁸ This list was compiled from the following:

Rev. Philip Slaughter, D.D., *The History of Truro Parish in Virginia*, ed. by Rev. Edward L. Goodwin (Philadelphia, George Jacobs & Company, 1907), pp. 161-163.

Raymond W. Davis, interviewed by Candy Sheris (Truro Parish Office, Fairfax, Va.), 3 P.M., April 7, 1970.

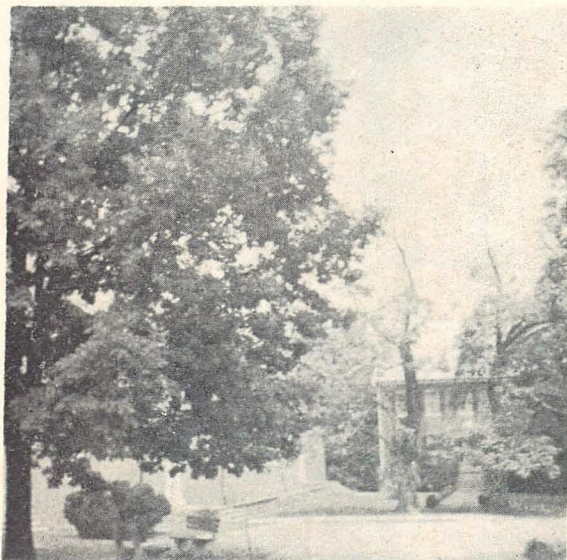
have resided in the Rectory. Truro was Page's first and last parish. His other congregations were in Brooklyn and Texas. His brother was Thomas Nelson Page, the renowned novelist. It was under the Reverend Page's direction that the vestry added the four rooms on the right side of the rectory in 1911.

The Reverend E. L. Goodwin was the father of Bishop Frederick D. Goodwin who lived in the Rectory as a boy. In 1907 Goodwin wrote to Mrs. Addison, a daughter of Spencer Ball,

The place has been badly kept, and indeed is too expensive a place for the purse of a country Parson. But the handsome trees in the yard still make it attractive, and in many ways it is a desirable house. The village has grown but little since you knew it, though I suppose it is much altered.⁹

The aging structure was one of the first houses built in the modern-day town of Fairfax.¹⁰ It is a rectangular, fairly well-balanced edifice. It boasts fine Georgian woodwork and original mantels and floors. Mouldings, simple but exemplary of great craftsmanship, frame the walls and doorways. Eight main rooms, divided into two parts by a long hall, comprise the house. Each room has a fireplace, and large, twelve-paned windows provide more than adequate lighting. Four stories, including a cellar and an attic, and high ceilings make the Rectory quite tall.

Truro Rectory has viewed the events of the city of Fairfax for well over a century. It is one of the last remainders of nineteenth century town life. Unless history's pattern charts a new course, the landmark will continue to participate in its present community and help to explain the community of its past.

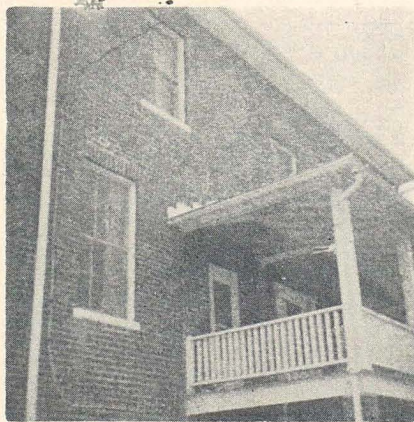
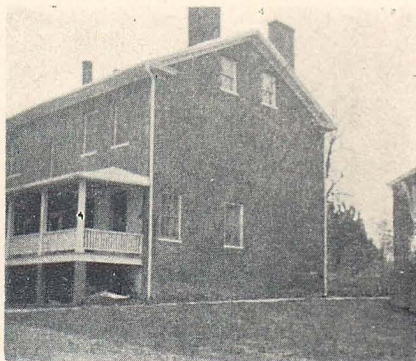


*The large trees
in front of the
Rectory are no
longer
standing.*

⁹ Personal letter from E. L. Goodwin to Mrs. Addison, May 23, 1907.

¹⁰ Col. Henry W. T. Eglin and Louise L. Alexander, *Historical Society of Fairfax County, Virginia, Inc., Yearbook*, Vol. 1, 1951, (Vienna, Virginia, Independent Printers, 1951), p. 3.

*The earlier
built part of
the house
stretches from
the door to
the left
edge.*



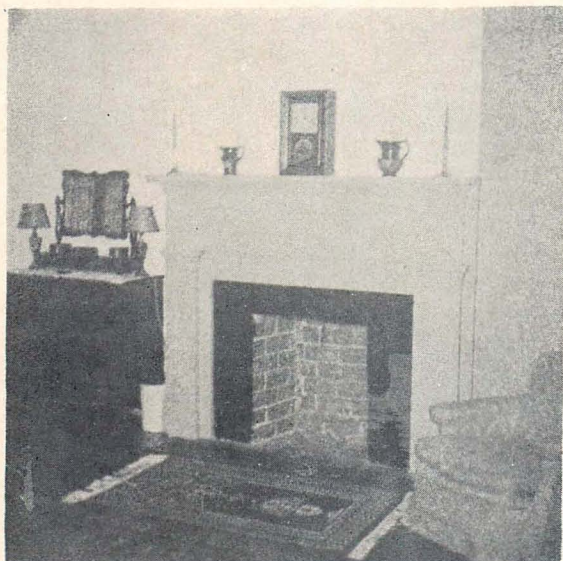
The line in the bricks shows where the left side was attached to the original in 1911.

*The study
on the back
of the house.
The furnishings
of the Rectory
are not original
to the house, but
are of its time
period.*



*A corner
of the
living room
depicting
the mantel
and
moulding.*

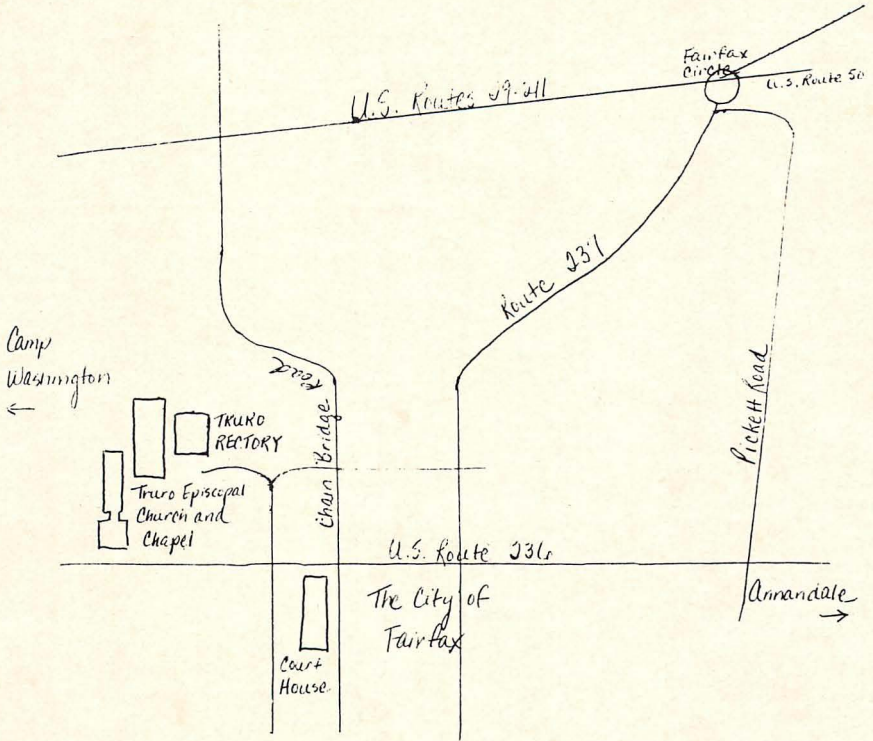
*The staircase
in the main,
downstairs hall
of the
Rectory.
The door
leads to a
back porch.*



*The mantel
and fireplace
in one of
the front
bedrooms.
This is possibly
the room
in which
Stoughton
slept
in March
of 1863.*

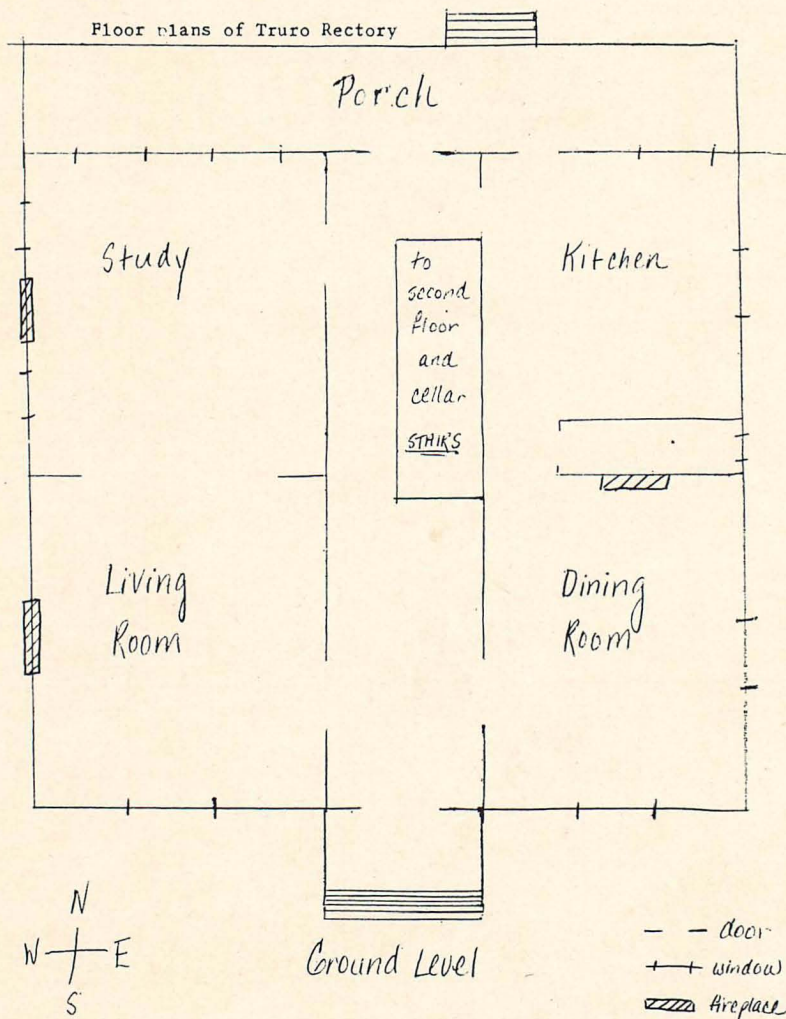
APPENDIX A

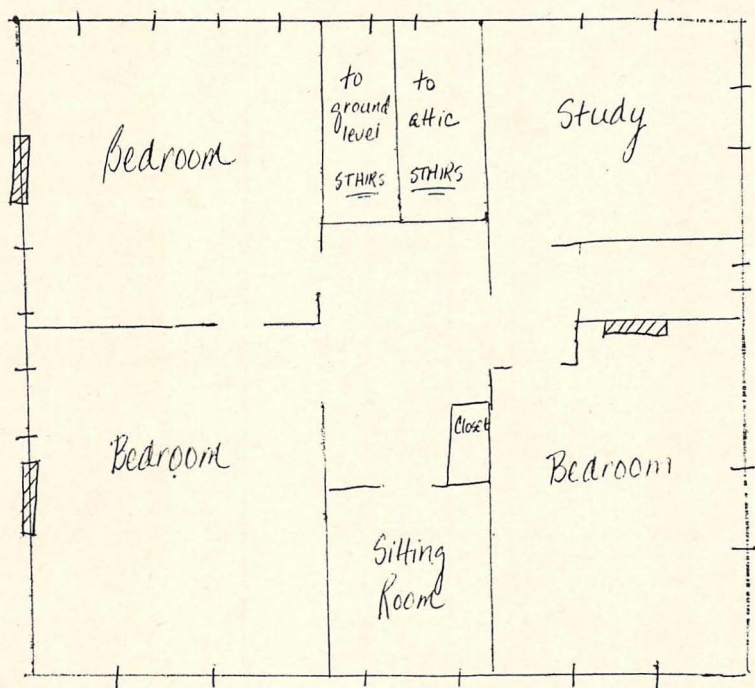
Location Map of the Truro Rectory



APPENDIX B

Floor plans of Truro Rectory





N
W + E
S

Second Floor

-- door
+ window
/// fireplace

APPENDIX C

This correspondence was made available by the Reverend Raymond W. Davis, D.D., Rector of Truro Church in Fairfax, Virginia.

6121 SAINT ANDREWS LANE
RICHMOND
VIRGINIA 23226

Jan 16th 1970

Dear Mr Davis

Thank you
for your prompt, and
cordial letter answering
mine - I am enclosing
my Aunt's letter which made
me feel that - you must have
some of the interesting facts
referred to in the letter -

The paper signed by Bishop
Doane I want to take to
the Virginia Historical Society
and have a copy made.

Then I will send either
the original or the copy
to you -

My grandfather Spencer
Matheson Ball was
clerk of the Court - from
1839 to 1852 at which
time he bought a brick
house named Linwood
afterwards the Episcopal
rectory - three of his
children were born there
My father was James
May Ball his mother
was Mary Delaney whose
home was Oak Mount

6121 SAINT ANDREWS LANE
RICHMOND
VIRGINIA 23226

Green Falls Church -
I think the land for the
Methodist church at
Lynchville was given by
our family and I
wondered if Zion also had
been part of Ball or Delany
property -

You were very kind to
offer to show me your
records, but I am out-
after away from home
and old documents are
very difficult to read.

One of the civil war stories
that I delight in is the
capture of General Stonewall
by Col. Mosby which
occurred in the Potomac -

It would be a pleasure
to see you any time you
are in Richmond -

If the letter is worth your
keeping do so - if not -
return it - to me -

Sincerely

Miss - Ellen L. Ball

APPENDIX D

This letter was furnished by the Reverend Raymond W. Davis, D.D., Rector of Truro Episcopal Church in Fairfax, Virginia. He received it from Miss Ellen Ball of Richmond, Virginia.

Fairfax Va.

May 23, 1907.

Mrs. Adolleson,-

My dear Madam-

Your interesting letter of the 20th instant is received, and I must thank you most cordially for your kind thoughtfulness in telling me of the old "Lobby of Consecration" of the first Zion Church, and its strange history.

As an interesting item in our parish annals it ought to be at least col-

ical into our Vestry Book,
and I am going to beg
that you will send it
to me for that purpose.

I will take the best care
of it, and return it to
you by Registered Mail.
I may use it also in
the Parish History, with
your permission.

Can you give me the
names of the principal
families connected with
Zion Church at any
period prior to the war?
And especially of Vest-
rymen and Wardens?
There were only about

twenty Communicants here at the time, but the Register ~~was~~ ^{was} lost during the war.

I recall very well how kindly I was entertained at your house on the occasion, to which you refer. I did not know however that you had lived in this house. The place has been badly kept, and indeed is too expensive a place for the purse of a country Parson. But the handsome trees in the yard still make it attractive, and in

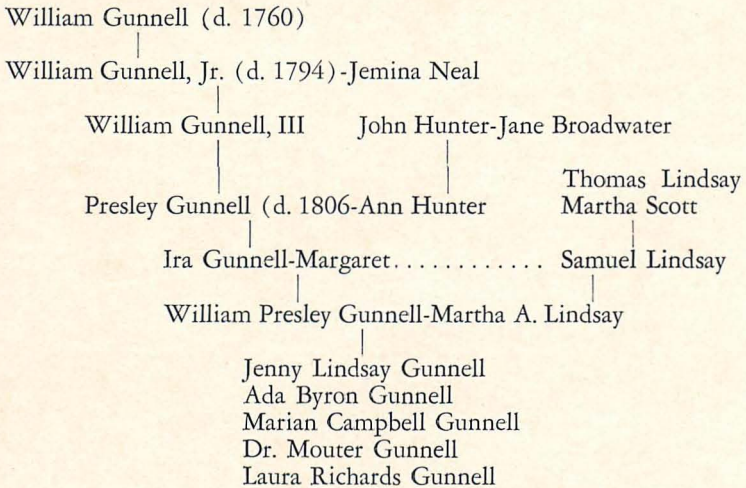
4

many ways it is a desirable home. The village has grown but little since you knew it, though I suppose it is much altered.

I trust you are in fair health. Kindly remember me to your household, and believe me, Very cordially yours,
E. L. Goodwin.

APPENDIX B

A Branch of the Gunnell Family Tree¹¹



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THURSDAY, JUNE 25, 1970—THE GLOBE

Students' Research Rewarded

Three Woodson High School juniors have been honored for their efforts in a Fairfax County Public Schools' pilot program for identifying and researching historical landmarks in Fairfax County.

The students and subjects of their research are: Candy Sheris, "Truro Rectory—Fairfax City;" Wendy Nicholas, "Aspen Grove—the Home of William Sagar, First Benefactor of Public Schools—Fairfax;" and Beth Cumbie, "A Brief History of Jerusalem Baptist Church—Fairfax County."

The three students have received letters of commendation from John P. Bloom, Chairman of the Fairfax County History Commission. Their projects will be bound and filed in the Virginiana Collection in the Fairfax County Library.

RICHARD BLAND LEE OF SULLY

By

LUDWELL LEE MONTAGUE*

"Sully" was saved from destruction in 1958 primarily because of Richard Bland Lee's role in establishing the capital of the United States at its present location. My purpose is to show that there are other reasons why his memory should be honored in Fairfax County.

Richard Bland Lee was born at "Leesylvania," near Dumfries, in 1761. His father, Henry Lee, was then County Lieutenant and Presiding Justice of Prince William.¹ His mother, Lucy Grymes, was the "Lowland Beauty" who declined a proposal of marriage by the young George Washington. He was named for his great uncle, Richard Bland, who, in 1764, published a dissertation on the constitution of Virginia that was the original statement of the American position in the constitutional controversy that led to the Revolution.²

Richard Bland Lee was sent to school in Westmoreland County, as his older brothers, Henry and Charles, had been before him. It appears that they received their schooling at "Chantilly," the home of their father's cousin, Richard Henry Lee, with his sons, Thomas and Ludwell, and a neighbor, Bushrod Washington. Thus it was that, when Richard Bland Lee entered the College of William and Mary, he was registered as being from Westmoreland rather than from Prince William.

At William and Mary, Richard Bland Lee became the 45th member of Phi Beta Kappa. He was also a member of the College militia company. He was frequently called out to oppose the British, in 1780 and 1781, and thus bore a musket at the siege of Yorktown.

A year or two later, as a newly qualified lawyer, Richard Bland Lee went to live in a log house on his father's estate in Loudoun County.³ The land had

* Dr. Montague, a Ph.D. in history, is President of the Society of the Lees of Virginia. This article is the text of an address delivered to the Fairfax County Historical Society at "Sully" on June 14, 1970.

¹ That is, the Governor's personal representative in the County, the commander of the militia, and the head of the County government. He also represented Prince William in the House of Burgesses.

² Richard Bland, *The Colonel Dismounted* . . . , Williamsburg, 1764. A more formal restatement of his thesis in *An Inquiry into the Rights of the British Colonies*, Williamsburg, 1766, is better known. He contended for what was later called "dominion status": allegiance to the Crown, but independence of the Parliament at Westminster.

³ The "Sully" area was a part of Loudoun County from 1757 to 1798.

been patented by his grandfather, Henry Lee of "Lee Hall" in Westmoreland, in 1725, and since then had been used primarily as a cattle range.

In 1784, when he was 23, Richard Bland Lee was elected to represent Loudoun County in the House of Delegates.⁴ In that General Assembly his father, Henry Lee of "Leesylvania," was the Senator for Prince William and Fairfax. His uncle, Richard Lee of "Lee Hall" and his brother, "Light Horse Harry" Lee of "Stratford," were the Delegates from Westmoreland. Another Delegate, James Madison of Orange, had been Harry Lee's friend at Princeton. James Madison and Richard Bland Lee became life-long friends.

In 1787 Senator Lee died at Richard Bland Lee's home in Loudoun. He left that property to be divided between Richard Bland Lee and his brother Theodorick. Richard Bland Lee's share was 1,000 acres, to which he gave the name "Sully."

As a Lee of "Leesylvania," young Richard Bland Lee was, of course, a family friend of the Washingtons at "Mount Vernon" and an occasional visitor there. On the 2nd of February 1789 General Washington rode to Alexandria to vote for Lee to be his representative in the first Congress under the new constitution. Lee continued to represent the Prince William-Fairfax-Loudoun district in Congress until 1795.

When the new Congress met, in New York, one of the questions before it was where to locate the permanent capital of the United States. Lee introduced a bill to establish a new Federal City on the Potomac at some point between Bladensburg and Leesburg, but northeastern majorities in both houses of Congress preferred some location in Pennsylvania. Lee's bill had no chance of passage.

Then Thomas Jefferson invited Lee to dine with Alexander Hamilton. The Secretary of the Treasury was seeking southern votes for his bill to authorize the Federal Government to assume the Revolutionary War debts of the states. Most southerners were opposed to that. Virginia and other southern states had already paid off their Revolutionary debts with grants of land in the west. They did not want to be taxed to pay the debts of states that had no western lands. Those states bitterly resented this attitude with regard to debts they had contracted in the common cause. Hamilton had convinced Jefferson that the very survival of the Union was at stake.

Hamilton had a proposition to make. If Lee would find enough southern votes to pass the Assumption Bill, Hamilton would deliver enough northeastern votes to pass Lee's bill regarding the location of the capital. Urged by Jefferson, Lee agreed—and so it came to pass that the City of Washington was located on the Potomac between Bladensburg and Georgetown.

Until 1801 the seat of the Federal Government was at Philadelphia. There, in June 1794, Richard Bland Lee married Elizabeth Collins. He was then 33, she 26. Later in that same year his friend and fellow Congressman, James Madi-

⁴ Lee continued to represent Loudoun in the House of Delegates until his election to Congress in 1789.

son, married a young widow of Philadelphia, Dorothy Payne Todd. Betsey Collins had been Dolley Payne's schoolmate and a bridesmaid at her first wedding.

Lee took his bride to Bath (now called Berkeley Springs) in western Virginia (now West Virginia),⁵ and then to his log house at "Sully." There he busied himself with building a more suitable residence, the house that now stands before you. It was probably designed by James Wren, the architect of Christ Church, Alexandria, and the Falls Church. As constructed in 1794, it did not include the present wings, but the east wing was added during Richard Bland Lee's time. (The west wing was added much later.) The north side was the front of the house, facing a formal garden. The south side faced a back yard.

The kitchen-laundry, the smoke house, and the office are all that remains of a small village that clustered behind "Sully." It included the quarters of the house servants and farm laborers, as well as the barn, the stables, and the carriage house.

It has been said that the red stone building in the back yard was built as early as 1712, or 1725, as a "patent house." That was highly improbable on the face of it. Actually, there is documentary evidence that it was built in 1801 to be a dairy.

When Richard Bland Lee inherited "Sully," it had been for 60 years an open cattle range. He transformed it into a commercial orchard. In 1801 he had "300 bearing apple trees of the best quality for cyder and 200 young grafted trees of the best kinds of table fruit," and he had recently planted 1,200 peach trees. He had also fields of wheat, rye, timothy, and clover, as well as common pasture. The entire tract, some 550 acres of open land and 450 acres of timber, was enclosed with "new and substantial fences, and divided into convenient fields." In short, the former open range had been brought to a high state of development.

In Congress Lee had generally followed the lead of his older friend, James Madison. Jefferson and Madison invited him to accompany them on a tour during which they organized the Democratic Republican party in the north-eastern states. That shows that they regarded him as one of their party. In the passionate controversy over Jay's Treaty, however, Lee felt in duty bound to support his older friend and foremost constituent, President Washington. For that he was denounced by the Jeffersonian party organization and was defeated for reelection to Congress in April 1795.

Lee was not long out of elective office. In 1796 Loudoun County sent him back to the House of Delegates.

Lee was among those who at that time sought to have Cameron Parish, the part of Loudoun east of Goose Creek, established as a separate county. Failing in that, they did succeed in having the Cameron area divided between Loudoun and Fairfax. Lee arranged to have the new dividing line drawn in such

⁵ Someone ignorant of Virginia geography has interpreted a letter from Betsey to Dolley from Bath as evidence that the Lees went to England for their honeymoon!

a way as to put "Sully" in Fairfax, and in 1799 he was elected to the House of Delegates from Fairfax County. He chose to retire from politics in 1800, however, rather than face the Democratic Republican "revolution" of that year.

Lee had been an interested observer of the construction of the turnpike from Philadelphia to Lancaster, the first turnpike road in America. He promoted the building of the second such road, the Little River Turnpike westward from Alexandria, and was a director of that turnpike company. Construction was begun in 1803 and reached the Little River at Aldie in 1806. The turnpike passed within a mile of Lee's residence at "Sully."

When Alexandria became a part of the District of Columbia, in 1801, a new Court House for Fairfax County had to be established elsewhere. Lee was influential in choosing the new location and, in 1805, he was a founder of the town of Providence, on the turnpike at the new court house. Providence, of course, is now called the City of Fairfax.

Richard Bland Lee and Elizabeth Collins Lee had six children, of whom two died in infancy. The survivors were Richard Bland Lee, Jr., Ann Matilda, Cornelia, and Zaccheus Collins.⁶

The "Sully" family included also Portia and Cornelia Lee, the orphaned daughters of William Lee of "Green Spring," near Jamestown. They came to "Sully" in 1797, when they were 20 and 17 respectively, and were at home there until their marriages in 1799 and 1806.⁷

A "Sully" windowpane still bears the inscription "Cornelia Lee, 1803," incised with a diamond. The reference is obviously to the Lees' own daughter Cornelia, born in 1803, but the inscription may have been made by her god-mother, the elder Cornelia Lee.

Richard Bland Lee's older brother, "Light Horse Harry" Lee, and the latter's second wife, Ann Hill Carter, were frequent visitors at "Sully." Their first-born child, Algernon Sydney, died there in August 1796 and was buried in the garden beside Elizabeth Collins Lee's first-born child, Mary Ann, who died only seven weeks before, at the same age, one year. That is the explanation of the special bond of sympathy long known to have united those two mothers.⁸

It was at "Sully" also, in 1802, that Lucy Grymes Lee, Henry Lee's daughter by his first wife, married Bernard Carter, his second wife's younger brother.

From about 1799 onward Richard Bland Lee increasingly jeopardized his own security in order to aid his brother Henry in his financial difficulties. "Light Horse Harry" had been given a reputation for financial irresponsibility, but the fact is that he always strove to meet his obligations. Over the years he indemnified

⁶ Richard Bland Lee, Jr., became an army officer and gained fame in the early exploration of the Rocky Mountains and in the Seminole War, in which he received a disabling wound. Ann Matilda married Dr. Bailey Washington; Cornelia, Dr. James Macrae. Zaccheus Collins Lee became Judge of the Superior Court of Baltimore.

⁷ Portia married William Hodgson of Alexandria; Cornelia, John Hopkins of Richmond.

⁸ Ann Hill Carter was, of course, the mother of Robert Edward Lee.

fied Richard Bland Lee for losses sustained on his account by conveying to him valuable real estate, including "Langley." In 1811, however, faced with the threatened foreclosure of a mortgage on "Sully" and "Langley," Richard Bland Lee chose to keep "Langley" and to sell "Sully" to his cousin, Francis Lightfoot Lee II.⁹ That sale enabled him to settle all of his obligations and to purchase "Strawberry Vale."¹⁰

The Lees spent one year in a rented house on Duke Street in Alexandria and then moved to "Strawberry Vale," where they lived until 1815. Then President Madison appointed Lee to be one of the three commissioners in charge of the restoration of the Capitol, the White House, and the other public buildings burned by the British in 1814, and the Lees moved to Washington, where they spent the rest of their lives.

Richard Bland Lee was Judge of the Orphan's Court of the District of Columbia from 1819 until his death in 1827, at the age of 66. His widow attended Dolley Madison in her last illness and herself lived on until 1858, when she was 90. Even in her last years she was known for the unfailing cheerfulness that had characterized her whole life. Young people of Washington delighted to hear her stories of such already legendary figures as her good friends, the Washingtons and the Madisons.

⁹ The mortgage had been given in order to discharge a debt of "Light Horse Harry" Lee to Bushrod Washington.

¹⁰ This tract of 687 acres was on the road from Lewinsville to Tyson's Corner. In 1811 John Scott sold it to Theodorick Lee, who three months later sold it to Richard Bland Lee.

YANKEE FARMERS IN NORTHERN VIRGINIA 1840-1860*

BY
RICHARD H. ABBOTT[†]

In the spring of 1840 fifty-six families from Dutchess County, New York, moved south across the Potomac River to start farming anew on lands in Fairfax County, Virginia.¹ The arrival of these northern immigrants coincided with a renewed attempt on the part of Virginia planters to revitalize the state's agricultural economy. Led by Edmund Ruffin, the more progressive planters were adopting new farming techniques designed to revive the fertility of their soil and halt the decline of land values. Both Ruffin and Willoughby Newton, another of the Commonwealth's leading agricultural reformers, expressed hope that Virginia could entice farmers and capital from other states to help develop her resources.² Consequently the new arrivals from the North were well received in their adopted state, and the subsequent prosperity of the transplanted New Yorkers encouraged other Northerners to follow them. The success of Yankee farmers in Fairfax quickly focused the attention of a variety of reformers, both in Virginia and in the North, who wished to bring about various changes within the Old Dominion. When antislavery agitators began to point to the Fairfax farmers as a demonstration of the superiority of free labor over slave, native Virginians began to withdraw their original welcome for new arrivals from the North. Increasing sectional tensions in the 1850's finally ended the trickle of Northern migrants into Virginia.

*Republished here with the kind permission of Wm. M. E. Rachal, Editor, *The Virginia Magazine of History and Biography*, where it appeared January 1968.

† Dr. Abbott is assistant professor of history at Eastern Michigan University, Ypsilanti, Michigan.

¹ For general discussions of the movement of Yankees into Virginia, see Clement Eaton, *The Growth of Southern Civilization, 1790-1860* (New York, 1961), p. 181; and *Freedom of Thought in the Old South* (Durham, N.C., 1940), pp. 237-239; George Winston Smith, "Antebellum Attempts of Northern Business Interests to 'Redeem' the Upper South," *Journal of Southern History*, XI (1945), 177-181; Avery Craven, *Soil Exhaustion as a Factor in the Agricultural History of Virginia and Maryland* (Urbana, 1926), pp. 160-161; Lewis C. Gray, *History of Agriculture in the Southern States to 1860* (New York, 1941), II, 919-920.

² Edmund Ruffin quoted in *American Farmer*, V (1849-1850), 10; Willoughby Newton, *ibid.*, VII (1851-1852), 35.

At the time of the arrival of the New Yorkers, much of Fairfax County's flat, sandy soil was no longer under cultivation. Extensive tracts of waste land alternated with patches of timber. Old tobacco plantations had either been abandoned or reduced in size. Land values had dropped to the point where the newcomers were able to purchase farms at prices ranging from five dollars to fifteen dollars an acre. Within a decade, some one thousand Northerners came to Fairfax, attracted by cheap land, and optimistic about the possibilities of growing a variety of crops for sale in nearby Washington, D. C., or of exploiting the timber which grew abundantly near streams which could power sawmills. The newcomers invested over \$250,000 in the exhausted land, which they bought in parcels ranging from one hundred to two hundred acres. Although some migrants purchased large plantations, in order to speculate in land, most Yankees were content to buy smaller farms on which they could use their skilled labor to best advantage. A few newcomers, disappointed when they did not immediately reap rich rewards, left for the western frontier, but most Yankees came prepared to stay, and warned those who would follow them not to come unless they were ready to spend the time and effort required to revitalize the exhausted soil.³

Instead of trying to grow tobacco on the old plantation land, the Fairfax farmers produced a variety of other crops, including wheat, oats, barley, corn, rye, potatoes, turnips, beets, and carrots. Many farmers experimented with crop rotation. They used clover and plaster in an attempt to revive the soil, and also developed new methods of preparing manure. Generally they used plows which drove deep into the soil. Some New Yorkers who had been dairy farmers in their home state, built barns and began to raise herds to produce milk, cream, butter, and cheese for Washington consumers. Others experimented with raising sheep on some of their less desirable land.

In 1846 a group of New Jersey Quakers established a particularly successful settlement in Fairfax County. Attracted to Virginia by advertisements of large stands of timber, they purchased over two thousand acres, formerly a part of the Mount Vernon estate. Some forty Quaker families subdivided the land among themselves, and soon were building grist and saw mills, schools, and churches. Once the original purchase had been settled, other Quakers acquired surrounding lands. Together they soon developed a thriving lumbering business which supplied Northern orders for shipbuilding materials and railroad ties.⁴

Within a decade, visitors to Fairfax were noting that the county was enjoying a new prosperity. One observer, reporting in 1852 to the Commissioner

³ Henry Howe, *Historical Collections of Virginia* . . . (Charleston, 1852), p. 254; Manuscript United States Census, 1850, Fairfax County; *Monthly Journal of Agriculture*, II (1846-1847), 445-446; *Cultivator*, IV (1847), 77-78; Gray, *History of Agriculture*, II, 916; John Robert Godley, *Letters from America* (London, 1844), p. 203; *American Agriculturist*, III (1844), 8; *Country Gentleman*, VI (1855), 90, 155; *Alexandria Gazette and Virginia Advertiser*, April 22, 1845; *New York Weekly Times*, February 19, 1853.

⁴ *Alexandria Gazette and Virginia Advertiser*, May 24, 1845; *Cultivator*, IV (1847), 299-300; VII (1850), 387; *American Agriculturist*, VI (1847), 368; VII (1848), 123; X (1851), 21-22; Gray, *History of Agriculture*, II, 920; *Country Gentleman*, IX (1857), 35. On the Quaker settlement see Dorothy T. Muir, *Potomac Interlude: The Story of Woodlawn Mansion and Mount Vernon Neighborhood, 1846-1943* (Washington, 1943).

of Patents, who handled agricultural matters for the federal government, insisted that the county had improved so much that a traveler who had passed through it ten years earlier would not recognize it. Charles Lyell, a prominent English geologist, traveled through Fairfax County in 1841 and again in 1845, and on the latter visit found an astonishing increase in the productivity of the land. The *Baltimore American* announced that the new farmers had restored a high degree of fertility to the soil, and a correspondent for the *Country Gentleman* declared that "the Yankees are doing wonders both in this region and many parts of Virginia upon what were considered worn out lands."⁵

The energetic Yankees, bringing with them capital to invest in Fairfax lands, found a warm welcome in Virginia. The editor of the *Richmond Examiner* applauded the efforts of the new settlers, and, judging by their example, concluded that "an infusion of a little Yankee industry and capital into the arteries of Virginia will produce a beneficial effect." The editor of the *Fairfax News* welcomed the new arrivals, and hoped that more would follow. According to the *Alexandria Gazette and Virginia Advertiser*, the Yorkers in Fairfax had "made many solitary places glad" with the "beneficial effects" of their labor and capital. Travelers in the area reported that Virginians admitted the Yankees were setting a valuable example in introducing improved farming techniques. William C. Rives, president of the Agricultural Society of Albemarle County, declared that "this agricultural immigration into our state from New York marks a new and cheering era in the history and fortunes of Virginia."⁶

As news of the success of the Yankee farmers in Fairfax spread around the Old Dominion, landholders from the Blue Ridge to the Eastern Shore, from the Panhandle to Southside, hoping to duplicate the Fairfax experience in their own locality, began to advertise their lands for sale in Northern newspapers and agricultural periodicals. Farmers across the Northeast, responding to the publicity, wrote the editors of agricultural periodicals to seek more information about land in Virginia. By 1852 a correspondent for the *New York Times* could say that he had read "at least a hundred advertisements" in Northern newspapers and agricultural periodicals, offering inducements to Yankees to cross the Potomac.⁷ A trickle of Northerners came; during the late 1840's and early 1850's small numbers of individuals and families found their way to several Virginia counties and cities.⁸

The new settlers in Fairfax added to the advertising of opportunities in Virginia; they formed a "Farmers' Association" to publicize their accomplishments.

⁵ *Report of the Commissioner of Patents, for Year 1851: Part II, Agriculture* (Washington, 1852), pp. 274-275; *Baltimore American* quoted in *Alexandria Gazette*, September 30, 1847; *Country Gentleman*, V (1855), 391; Charles Lyell, *Second Visit to the United States* (New York, 1849) I, 207.

⁶ Eaton, *Freedom of Thought*, p. 238; Muir, *Potomac Interlude*, pp. 53-54; *Alexandria Gazette and Virginia Advertiser*, August 29, 1846; William Chambers, *Things As They Are in America*, (London, 1957), p. 256; *Country Gentleman*, V (1855), 391; *Richmond Enquirer*, November 11, 1842.

⁷ Frederick Law Olmstead, *Journey in the Seaboard Slave States, with Remarks on their*

⁸ Discussion of land sales and migration into various parts of Virginia can be found in a number of periodicals and newspapers for the years 1845-1855: see e.g. *Alexandria Gazette and Virginia Advertiser*, *Cultivator*, *Country Gentleman*, *American Agriculturist*, *Genese Farmer*.

They sent glowing reports North in order to attract further migrants, then sometimes sold out to the newcomers, an action which revealed the speculative nature of some of the farming ventures. Although some Yankees who failed in their speculation consequently warned others against coming to the state, most seemed to enjoy their new surroundings. One New Yorker in Fairfax, who claimed to be the first from his home state to move to the county, assured his old neighbors that "I have never known a practical, industrious good managing farmer [to] locate in this country that had good cause to regret doing so." A Pennsylvanian insisted that "we have as kind neighbors as ever honored a neighborhood; some of them have endeared themselves to us, beyond what you could imagine." Many others likewise praised Virginia hospitality and society.⁹

Despite their general satisfaction with the Old Dominion, the Northern farmers revealed a wide-spread disdain for Southern farming methods. They found native Virginians indolent, ignorant, and unaware of proper farming techniques; according to one newcomer, "there is no place in the United States where God has done so much and man so little." Faultfinding Yankee farmers ridiculed the crop yields produced by native Virginians, and bragged about the production of their own fields. One farmer announced that the land he settled was worthless, until he plowed it with "four good stout Virginia Yankeeised Oxen." Another was certain that until Virginians learned to read, they would never learn how to restore their lands. One New Yorker noted with pride that although his neighbors first laughed at his barn when he built it, they soon followed his example. Many correspondents to Northern agricultural periodicals reflected the sentiments of one transplanted New Englander, who insisted that "nothing so provokes a Yankee as the odd way of doing things on a Virginia farm." If ever Virginia became "that earthly paradise, which the Father of his country predicted it would ultimately become," this observer believed it would be due to "northern implements, northern usages, habits, customs; northern schools and churches; northern industry and economy . . . and northern restlessness and progressive improvement."¹⁰

Many another Northern newcomer echoed the conviction that all Virginia needed to regain her prosperity was the application of Yankee industry and skill to her tired soil. Sighed one such Yankee, traveling through the Old Dominion in 1846: "Suppose it were possible, by some magic power, to lift up this whole county, and place it in the midst of Pennsylvania, or . . . Connecticut, or Massachusetts! Imagination can scarcely conceive of a greater transformation than it would undergo." Since Virginia land could not be transported to New England, Yankee farmers would bring their skills to the land. One visitor to Fairfax County noted with great satisfaction that "the school-

⁹ *Alexandria Gazette and Virginia Advertiser*, May 24, 1845; *American Agriculturist*, VII (1848), 123; *Cultivator*, IV (1847), 299-300.

¹⁰ *The Plow*, I (1852), 304-305; *Cultivator*, VI (1849), 238-239; VII (1850), 154; *American Agriculturist*, VIII (1849), 120; VII (1848), 123; X (1851), 21-22; *Country Gentleman*, II (1853), 278-279; *American Farmer*, II (1846), 139; III (1847), 170; *New England Farmer*, XXII (1843-1844), 113; XXIII (1844-1845), 140.

master in husbandry, as well as in political and moral science, is abroad, and all this salubrious region will ere long bear the print of his footsteps."¹¹

A variety of observers, foreign, Northern, and Virginian, also found in the activities of the Fairfax farmers all manner of evidence to uphold their particular theories about the superiority of Northern ways and the disadvantages of agricultural societies based on slave labor. Charles Lyell, who disliked slavery, found that the New Yorkers had provided "a practical demonstration" that slavery was less profitable than free labor. Another Englishman, Thomas C. Grattan, who came through Virginia in the early 1840's, insisted that slavery "and its concomitant train of ills" was the one overwhelming drawback to the state. He saw hope for the state, however, in the inward migration of "white labour and Yankee enterprize" which he thought would surely reduce the Negro population of Virginia.¹²

American observers also found support for their particular social and economic opinions by observing Fairfax. Frederick Law Olmstead, touring the South as a reporter for the *New York Times*, applauded the efforts of the new Fairfax farmers. His comments on the success of the Yankees in Virginia were tinged with the hope that other Northerners would follow them into the state and thus bolster the ranks of those who would abolish slavery there. A land reformer, who advocated the subdivision of land into small tracts so that poor men could buy them, pointed to the success of the Fairfax farmers, who had broken up old plantations into small farms. John S. Skinner, editor of a variety of agricultural periodicals, seized upon the example of Fairfax County to support his conviction that Virginia would do well to develop a varied economy of general farming, milling, lumbering, and manufacturing. Skinner looked forward to selling his new magazine, *The Plough, Loom, and Anvil* to converts in northern Virginia.¹³

In the 1840's, propagandists in Virginia also found ammunition for a variety of causes in discussing the activity of the Fairfax Yankees. According to the editor of the *Fredericksburg Recorder*, the newcomers were successful because they came from states "where there are *free schools*." He urged Virginia to profit by the example. Virginia agricultural reformers urged their neighbors to imitate the Northerners' farming habits. An official of the Henrico County Agricultural Society was sure that if Virginians did not improve the soil of their state, "the Northern people would do it, and call upon us as unjust stewards to surrender our homes to those who would give a better account of their stewardship." The editor of the *Winchester Republican*, noting the Yankee

¹¹ *Monthly Journal of Agriculture*, I (1845-1846), 475-476; *American Agriculturist*, I (1842-1843), 374-375; *The Plow*, I (1852), 302.

¹² Charles Lyell, *Travels in North America . . .* (New York, 1845), I, 104-105; *Second Visit to the United States* (New York, 1849), I, 207; Thomas Colley Grattan, *Civilized America* (London, 1859), II, 248-249; Chambers, *Things as They Are*, p. 256; James Robertson, *A Few Months in America* (London, 1855), p. 43.

¹³ *American Farmer*, VIII (1851-1852), 133; *Plough, Loom, and Anvil*, III (1850-1851), 445; *Monthly Journal of Agriculture*, I (1845-1846), 475-476.

success, asked his readers "if such results can be attained by proper exertion, why should Virginia be permitted to sink in her agricultural character?"¹⁴

More than a few Virginians hoped that the arrival of Northern settlers would encourage the Old Dominion to give up the unprofitable and undesirable institution of slavery. The newcomers did not use slaves, but they did not complain about the existence of the institution in their midst. Most apparently agreed with one of the earliest immigrants from New York, who stated that the Yankees in Fairfax "possess too much good sense and entertain too just an appreciation of what is due to the courtesies and reciprocal obligations of social intercourse to volunteer their opinions, unsolicited, upon the abstract question of the justification [of slavery]."¹⁵ Nonetheless, the editor of the *Norfolk Herald* applauded the presence of the Yankees in Fairfax stating that "a change of our slave population for one of moral and industrious white people" was "a consummation devoutly to be wished." A Virginian educated at Harvard termed the incoming Yankee farmer a "practical philanthropist" who was helping free the state from the incubus of slavery, "which has for so long a time darkened her prospects and retarded her prosperity."¹⁶

In the fall of 1845 several Virginia newspapers, including the *Richmond Whig* and the *Alexandria Gazette*, ran a series of letters entitled "Yankees in Fairfax," written by Samuel Janney. A prominent Loudoun County Quaker, poet, teacher, and preacher, Janney had for some twenty years agitated for the abolition of slavery in Virginia. Certain that his fellow citizens would prefer his strictures on slavery to those of Yankee abolitionists, he sought to utilize Virginia newspapers to promulgate his views. In December 1844 he told an associate that "the time has come for the discussion of slavery in Virginia. I have begun it in earnest, and believe it will be my duty to pursue it with vigor."¹⁷

As Janney described his series of eight letters to the *Richmond Whig*, he sought to discuss "agriculture, education, and political economy, showing the superiority of free labor over slave labor in promoting public prosperity." Janney found the Yankees in Fairfax County provided an excellent opportunity for developing his opinions. In his letters, the Quaker abolitionist described the farming operations of the Yankees in great detail. Noting the many signs of prosperity in Fairfax, Janney contrasted its farms with the "idleness and extravagance which has impoverished so large a portion of Eastern Virginia." According to Janney, the Yankee farmers had increased the value of their lands anywhere from fifty to one hundred percent. The moral that he drew from his

¹⁴ *Alexandria Gazette and Virginia Advertiser*, June 30, 1846, and September 30, 1847; *Country Gentleman*, V (1855), 391; *Southern Planter*, VII (1847), 16-17; *Richmond Whig*, quoted in *Alexandria Gazette and Virginia Advertiser*, August 29, 1847; *Richmond Enquirer*, October 28, 1842.

¹⁵ *Monthly Journal of Agriculture*, II (1846-1847), 446-447; *Cultivator*, IV (1847), 77-78.

¹⁶ *New England Farmer*, XXIII (1844), 108; *Norfolk Herald* quoted in *Alexandria Gazette*, September 30, 1845, and also August 18, 1846.

¹⁷ Samuel M. Janney, *Memoirs of Samuel M. Janney . . .* (Philadelphia, 1881), pp. 86-91; Eaton, *Freedom of Thought*, pp. 234-235.

observations was clear: only a "radical change in [Virginia's] system of domestic policy—the substitution of free for involuntary labor," would arrest the "retrograde movement which has so long been going on in the Eastern part of the State." Once slavery was abolished, insisted Janney, more immigrants would flood into Virginia, industry would develop, and the state would prosper.¹⁸

Janney's opinions received favorable comment from the editors of the *Richmond Whig* and the *Alexandria Gazette*, as well as from the editor of at least one Northern newspaper. The connection he and others made, however, between the immigration of free labor and the end of slavery bade ill for the further movement of Yankees into the Old Dominion. In the ten years after Janney published his letters, tensions between North and South over slavery increased. Native Virginians began to fear that the Yankee immigrants in Fairfax were plotting to run off their slaves. Resentment in Virginia grew as critics of the state's peculiar institution drew sharper comparison with Yankeedom. In 1853 the author of an article in *Putnam's Monthly Magazine* announced that in Fairfax County, "the North and the South stand face to face," precipitating a struggle between the "rich, enterprising disciple of progress" from the North, and his "brokendown poor-gentleman brother" of the South. According to the writer, the "rich brother" pitied his Southern counterpart and offered to rejuvenate his country for him. A Virginian answered the offer through the columns of *DeBow's Review*: "The work of regeneration must be that of [Virginia's] OWN SONS." In 1856, when Eli Thayer of Massachusetts recommended establishing a free-labor colony of Yankees in western Virginia, citizens of the Old Dominion were not receptive to the idea. John M. Daniel, editor of the *Richmond Examiner*, warned of the menace of "The Vandal Invasion of Virginia," while a correspondent in his newspaper attacked the "grand scheme set afoot down East for the resuscitation and abolitionizing of our good old State." Though some Virginia editors indicated a willingness to admit Northern capital and labor, they would do so only if Virginia institutions were safeguarded. Northern plans to regenerate the Upper South were met with the cry of "Black Republicanism."¹⁹

Thus, what had begun as a small but significant movement of Northern farmers into the exhausted lands of northern Virginia became a tool in the hands of various reformers and propagandists, and, with increasing sectional antagonism, the migration ceased. The "Vandals" were not to enter Virginia again until the Civil War had decimated the state and destroyed slavery. Then, as S. S. Randall of New York had done in 1847, they would come "with family and a good assortment of carpetbags" to seek new opportunities in the Old Dominion.²⁰

¹⁸ *Alexandria Gazette and Virginia Advertiser*, September 12-November 19, 1845.

¹⁹ Osgood Mussey, *Review of Ellwood Fisher's Lecture on the North and the South* (Cincinnati, 1849), p. 84; *Putnam's Monthly Magazine*, II (1853), 201; *U. S. Gazette*, quoted in *Alexandria Gazette and Virginia Advertiser*, October 16, 1845; *DeBow's Review*, XXII (1857), 621-623; Smith, "Ante-Bellum Attempts . . . to 'Redeem' the Upper South," *Journal of Southern History*, XI, 210-212; Patricia Hickin, "John C. Underwood and the Antislavery Movement in Virginia, 1847-1860," *Virginia Magazine of History and Biography*, LXXIII (1965), 163-164.

²⁰ *Cultivator*, IV (1847), 77-78.

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